The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,525.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a month in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 4
——— including postage	„ 5
For 6 months in advance, delivered in Town	„ 23
——— including postage	„ 28
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy, for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For first lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 12

As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „

In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ANDERSON—January 6th, at Breach, of convulsions, Sarah Anderson, infant daughter of Andrew Anderson, B. B. and C. I. Railway, aged 10 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

RICHARDS—At Wellington, on New Year's day, the wife of Captain Richards, Cantonment Magistrate, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LONGDEN—December 30th, at Arcot, Richard Longden, Pensioned Sergeant Major of the 4th Native Infantry, aged 73 years, 2 months, and 5 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATH.

MACAULAY—January 1st, at Dinapore, the wife of C. E. Macaulay, Esq., 11th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah, on the following dates:—

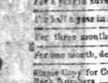
Leave Bombay	2nd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat	„ 4th	22nd	„ Bushire	„ 23rd	6th
„ Bushire	„ 11th	29th	„ Lingah	„ 30th	7th
„ Bunder Abbas	„ 13th	30th	„ B. Abbas	„ 31st	11th
Arrive Muscat	„ 17th	3rd	„ Muscat	„ 3rd	15th
„ Bombay	„ 24th	10th	„ Bombay	„ 10th	22nd

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched as above on the 17th January.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the United India Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twice every alternate week of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on	16th and 30th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Cotton, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 8 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 8 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the time of departure falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 2 P. M. on the Monday morning.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the first, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 16
„ Cochin	„ 6	20	„ Bimlipatam	„ 8	23
„ Ceylon	„ 8	17	„ Vizagapatam	„ 9	18
„ Tuticorin	„ 9	18	„ Coconada	„ 11	19
„ Cochin	„ 11	20	„ Madras	„ 13	23
„ Galle	„ 12	21	„ Negapatam	„ 14	24
„ Tuticorin	„ 13	23	„ Galle	„ 15	25
„ Ceylon	„ 14	24	„ Cochin	„ 16	26
„ Negapatam	„ 15	25	„ Ceylon	„ 17	27
„ Madras	„ 16	26	„ Tuticorin	„ 18	28
„ Coconada	„ 18	28	„ Cannanore	„ 17	1
„ Vizagapatam	„ 19	29	„ Mangalore	„ 18	2
„ Bimlipatam	„ 20	30	„ Carwar	„ 18	2
Arrive Calcutta	„ 23	3	Arrive Bombay	„ 20	4

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Ballantine, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th January.

The Steamers having Calcutta and Bombay on the 16th of the month, one at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the Straits Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipp to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Bunder to	Gorum, Oolwa, Karanja.	Mandwa.	Dharamtar
	FARES.		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	2 0	3 0	2 0	5 0
Second Class ...	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 6	0 4	0 0	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 1st November run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dharamtar Ferry will leave every morning at 9 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 10 A. M.

From Dharamtar and Oolwa every afternoon at 2 P. M.

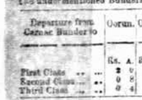
First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of one month are issued at Rs. 60.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowki" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	Sunday.	Beypore	Sunday.
Vingorla	Sunday.	Calicut	Sunday.
Goa	Monday.	Cullet Ferry ...	Monday.
Carwar	Monday.	Cannanore ...	Monday.
Dumbo	Monday.	Mangalore ...	Tuesday.
Mangalore ...	Tuesday.	Compta	Wednesday.
Cannanore ...	Wednesday.	Carwar	Wednesday.
Tellicherry ...	Wednesday.	Goa	Wednesday.
Calicut	Wednesday.	Vingorla	Thursday.
Beypore	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry ...	Thursday.
Cochin	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 19th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

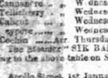
MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," W. Prosser Price, Commander, will sail on or about 1st January. Three Cabins and still disengaged. For particulars as to Freight and Passage apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents or Captain Price.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

TO LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government to sail about 15th inst.)



THE frigate-built ship "COSPATRICK," 1,200 tons register, James Anderson Ellerle, Commander, has two large side Cabins disengaged.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Cospatrick*.

Bombay, 8th January 1867.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND BANGKOK.

(Calling at intermediate ports if sufficient inducement offers.)

THE fast sailing Clipper Schooner "WATER LILY," of about 100 tons burthen. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, or to Mr. JAMES ATHEY, broker.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail positively about 20th instant.

THE fine A. 1 ship "ETHEL," Captain CAMERON, will be despatched as above. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Ethel*.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

TO CAPTAINS AND AGENTS.—The favourite and well known powerful Tug Steamers "SAMPSON" and "PEHLWAN" (cleaned and painted Patent Slip during late Holidays) are available for towing Ships to or from the Docks or in and out of the Harbour. For rates (which are the lowest in the Port) apply at the Offices of the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited), where also may be seen the Testimonials received from the Commanders of several well known Indiamen of the admirable manner in which those Tugs have performed their work.

OFFICES—DAVID SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, Elphinstone Circle, (Opposite the Mint).

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Sole Agent in Bombay of the VERITAS UNIVERSEL (French Lloyd) and LA COMPAGNIE GENERALE D' ASSURANCE MARITIME DEPARIS, begs to remind the Mercantile Community, Captains, and Ship Owners, that he is prepared to renew and give official classifications to the Ships of all Nations in the Veritas Register, as well as Certificates of Navigability. He is also prepared to survey and report upon, all damaged Goods insured by Insurance Companies.

CAPTAIN A. D'ACQUENY,
Care of Messrs. H. Bonsanjee, Touche & Co., Apollo Street, and 5 Hunhum Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "EDWIN FOX," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Consignees are requested to note that, owing to the stranding of this Vessel on a reef off the Maldive Islands, and consequent sacrifice of property in rescuing the Ship, there will be a General Average Claim on the Cargo, the amount of which cannot, at present, be ascertained.

It will, therefore, be necessary for Consignees to sign the Average Bond (or in circulation), and in forwarding Bills of Lading and Delivery Orders for our inspection and countersignature to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective Goods as well as a deposit towards General Average equivalent to 5 per cent on the declared value.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Edwin Fox*.

Bombay, 24th Dec. 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "CHARMIN," from Hongkong, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. The Captain will not be responsible for any damage to Cargo after it has left the Ship's deck.

W. G. SAUNDERS, Commander.

at Cursetjee Muncherjee Dubash, Apollo Street, No. 16.

BY the Ice Ship "HENRY BUCK," from Boston

Ice.

200 Barrels Apples, } To arrive in February.
200 Cases Kerosene Oil, }

For Sale by C. W. SMITH,
Agent for the Tudor Company.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—NOTICE.—The GUZARATI GRAMMAR, which we had advertized a few days ago, is NOW READY, and sold by the undersigned.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
No. 7, Forbes Street.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The Management of the Royal Italian Opera have decided upon reducing the PRICES for ADMISSION, from this time until the end of the Season. For the future, on Opera Nights the Prices will be for Stalls Rs. 5 and Upper Circle Rs. 2 and for Dress Circle (except Subscription and Benefit Nights) Double Tickets will be issued at Rs. 15. On full Ballet nights the Prices will be Rs. 5, 3, and 2.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for payment of SECOND CALL of Rs. 200 per Share, due 25th September last, has been extended to 22nd instant. All Shares on which said Call shall not have been paid on that date will become liable to forfeiture, and legal proceedings will be instituted for the recovery of unpaid Calls with Interest added.

As formerly notified Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged from 24th September 1866 till date of payment.

Calls payable at the Offices of the undersigned, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 8th January 1867. Secretaries & Treasurers.

FISHING TACKLE

RODS, four and five jointed, ringed, and with winch fittings.

WINCHES, Brass, 1¼ inch, 2 in. and 3 in. diameter

Leather Tackle cases fitted complete.

Best Salmon Gut in hanks. Fishing 3 jointed Landing Nets.

ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Trout, and Salmon, with Limerick hooks and extra fine Gut.

ARTIFICIAL BAITS, Minnows, Dace, &c.

LINES, Trout and Salmon Fly lines, of Patent Hair, Plaited Silk, Twisted Silk, and Hair.

HOOKS, Best gut, Limerick bend, Kirby, Trout and Salmon, Treble, Eel.

Spoon reveiving and spinning Baits.

GUT AND GIMP TRACES, Gut casting lines, box Swivels Split Rings, Floats, Bait Boxes, Kettles, &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
At Byculla Establishment only.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to inform the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that A PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the Lower floor. A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER; VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

SUNDRIES LATELY RECEIVED.

THEODOLITES, by *Elliott and Adie*, 5 inch and 6 inch Transit, with Spring Tangent Screws, and all latest improvements

DUMPY LEVELS, by *Elliott*, 10 and 14 inch—*warranted Instruments*.

LAND SURVEYING CHAINS, 100 feet, steel or iron.

CHESTERMAN'S TAPES, 50, 66 and 100 feet.

TRAVELLER'S CORK MATTRESSES and Government Regulation Beds.

TRAVELLER'S CANTEENS, for one or more persons.

TUCKER'S Punkah Reading Lamps.

TUCKER'S Tent Lamps.

TUCKER'S Hand Lanterns.

Extra Dishes, Shades and Chimneys.

PRESENTATION ENVELOPE CASES and BLOTTING BOOKS in Fancy Wood or in Morocco.

BOXES OF FRENCH COLOURS of sizes.

BOXES of FRENCH CRAYONS.

BOXES of CROQUET, full size, Rs. 25.

The COMPENDIUM of GAMES, a convenient sized box, containing Chess, Backgammon, Cribbage, The Race Game, Cards and Counters, Rs. 5.5.

Numerous other Games available. Selections of Official and Private Stationery; Drawing Materials; Carte de Visite and other Albums, &c. &c.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LETTER AND DOCUMENT FILES, &c.—A large selection of Official Letter Files on Cardboard, the latest patents; also Shell Letter Clips for the Desk; Official Foolscap, Blue Note, and Light Official Letter and Note Papers.

Handsome and Substantial Office Secretaires, to contain full size Official Stationery, and a large selection of Papers and Envelopes of sizes, Memorandum Tablet, Drawer and Folding Lock Doors.

Metal Letter Cages and Paper-holders.

Glass Inks, Gum Bottles, &c. &c.

Northway's celebrated Red Ink.

Blackwood's Steel Pen Ink.

Blackwood's Copying Ink.

Stephen's Blue Black Ink.

Stephen's Writing Fluid, which although writing pale turns perfectly black, and is also an excellent Copying Ink. For clear and perfect flow this is the best Ink manufactured.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his kind Customers, Friends, and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from Esplanade Cross Road to No. 26 Meadow Street (within the Fort), next door to Meyaee Ahmedbhoy Mithoo's Grocery Store and "Gazette Office," and thankfully executed.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Orders are not accepted for these publications on any but *Cash terms*. A subscription list has been completed in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS are sent direct.

PERIODICALS are enclosed in our fortnightly cases.

The following popular publications—*Cornhill, All the Year Round, Chambers's Journal, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, and Good Words*—are published in time for despatch by Southampton steamer of the 26th of each month; the great bulk of Periodicals, including *Blackwood, Fraser, Punch, Once a Week, &c., &c.*, cannot be forwarded earlier than the succeeding steamers of the 12th of the following month. Subscribers are particularly requested to note this, as complaints are constantly being received, that all Periodicals subscribed for are not received at one and the same time.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The Printing can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, card-printing, &c. &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendance.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.—Troughton and Simms, and Elliott's Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; and also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs.

Theodolites, Dumpy Levels, Prismatic Compasses, Pocket Sextants, Surveying Chains, Measuring Tapes, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are, at all times, available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers, mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

GENERAL AGENCY.—As General Agents, Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. undertake Inquests for all descriptions of Merchandize and Goods. *Catalogues of Machinery, The Complete Illustrated Catalogues of Messrs. Defries and Co.'s extensive Glassware Manufactory*, and numerous others, are available for inspection and estimate.

NOTE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. *have always great satisfaction in encouraging Cash transactions by liberal discounts, and arrangements in connection with their stock in hand at English Indents.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Now Ready.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—A safe Investment.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Poor Old Joint Stock.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Neptune's Museum: a Submarine Extravaganza.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—A Christmas Carol. By our Scapegrace Contributor.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—The Appeal of Henriette.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—"Our own Charade."

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Something more from our erratic Correspondent.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Ye Legende of Ye Knight of Orissa.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Sandy's Kuanna, &c. &c. &c. &c.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Calcutta*—At Messrs. GEO. WEMAN & Co.

In Bombay—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 15th December 1866.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is constantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

NOTICE.—GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY Co.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Public are respectfully informed that TELEGRAPH OFFICES have been ESTABLISHED at BEAREE, BURDA and SEWNEE on the Jubulpoor Extension, in connection with this Company's Telegraphic System for the receipt and transmission of Messages.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Byculla, 4th January 1867. Superintendent.

I WILL not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by my Wife, EMILIA RADAM.

Bombay, 7th January 1867. H. RADAM.

TO SMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY, No.	„	15 do.
Do. No. II	„	8 do.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The LIQUIDATORS hereby give NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS in the abovenamed Company that in terms of a Resolution passed on 1st December instant a CALL of RUPEES (200) TWO HUNDRED per SHARE is PAYABLE at the Office on or before the 31st day of December 1866, after which date Interest will be charged at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th December 1866.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has THIS DAY received an extensive stock of the best Londonmade BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., of every description and size. He also begs to notify that he is now in a position to execute all Orders entrusted to his Card in the shortest possible period. Gentlemen in the Mofussil will please accompany their Orders with Remittances to ensure quick execution.

R. PARTRIDGE.

No. 2 Hummum Street.

"GRIMWADE'S PATENT DESSICATED MILK,"—far superior to any Preserved Milk previously made, and invaluable for Ladies and Children proceeding on a Sea Voyage.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. HENRY BEDFORD, Civil Engineer, has removed his Offices to No. 17 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

29th Dec. 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—CREDITORS of the above Bank are hereby informed that SPECIAL POWERS of ATTORNEY for the purpose of drawing their DIVIDENDS in London are now ready, and may be had on application at the Bank's Offices.

Rampart Row, 6th December 1866.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and Budnaira.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on FRIDAY the 11th instant, for the conveyance of Troops to England, who will embark at Bombay and Cannanore and sail to Spithead, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

163 Invalids.
2 Insanes.
26 Women.
6 Children over 10 years.
24 Do. under 10 years.

2nd. The Tenders to be made on the conditions of the revised articles of agreement (copy of which will be seen on application at the Office of the Agent for Transports) and with the understanding that standing berths will have to be provided for 30 per cent more or less of the Invalids, according to the decision of the senior Medical Officer.

3rd. The vessels tendered to be ready for final survey on the 20th instant, proceeding the following day.

4th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding Fittings, Provisions, and Water.

5th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

6th. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

7th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

8th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th January 1867.

ARGYLL COLLEGE,
52 NOTTING HILL SQUARE,
AND
3 CLIFTON TERRACE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Principal—Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S.,
Assisted by eminent Professors and efficient Resident Masters.

Classics	Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S.
	Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Mathematics	Mr. Allan Connal, M. A.
	Mons H. Dupont, P. A.
French	Mons H. A. de Joannis, M. A.
	Dr. Hermann.
German	Herr Bernhard Heymann.
English Composition, History, Geography, &c.	Mr. C. Sutton.
	Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
	Mr. H. Wright.
Drawing	Certificated Master in Art.

Piano, Singing, Part Singing, Elocution, and Drilling, by Messrs. Heinrich Behrer, W. Wilkinson, G. Benson, Wm. Carter, Arthur J. Bell, and H. Munday.

This College offers to Parents and Guardians of youth, resident in India, all the comfort of a Christian home in England, combined with a sound and finished Education.

Pupils are received from eight years of age.

Arrangement can be made for residence during the vacations.

Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, &c.

Reference is kindly permitted to

GEORGE HYDE, Esq., Bombay.
H. DEAR, Esq., } Monghyr, Bengal.
A. CHRISTIAN, jr. Esq., }

Prospectuses with full particulars may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office or on application to the Referees

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Seasons '66 and '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention. The following list will give but an imperfect idea of the various classes of Goods kept by them:—

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	19	29
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		13
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	23	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ea.	10
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze undar Vests	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	5 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy		2 3

GLOVES GENTS.

	Rs	A.
JOUVIN'S White and Straw Kid Gloves, Gents, per pair	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plough or very light Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Dark and Drab Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Lavender Sewn Black	2	12
FRENCH White Kid Gloves	1	12
COLORED Lisle Thread Gloves	1	12
DOGSKIN Gloves, Town made	2	12
MILITARY Duck and Doe Gloves	3	8

LADIES KID GLOVES.

	Rs.	A.
JOUVIN'S White French Kid Gloves	2	12
FRANCOZ'S „ „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Light Drabs „ „ „	2	12
FRANCOZ'S „ „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plonges	2	12
JOUVIN'S Grey and Grey Sewn Black	2	12

SCARFS AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
THE BOULEVARD Silk Scarf	3	to 4 0
THE UNIVERSAL Silk Scarf	4	6 0
THE ROMAN Silk Scarf for Ring	4	5 0
THE ROMAL'S Long Silk Silk Scarfs	4	5 0
THE ROYAL Windsor Scarf for a Sailor's knot	3	4 0
THE TOM THUMB TIES in White, Blk. and Colors	1	4
THE EGLINGTON Tie, Black and Colors	1	12

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	7	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars	Per doz.	7 8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars		7 8
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars		7 8
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars		7 8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S Oronian Hats, Black and Drab	7	8
CHRISTY'S Cambridge Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Yachting Hats	6	12
CHRISTY'S Milton: a perfect Sun Hat	10	0
CHRISTY'S Shooting Hats	10	0
CHRISTY'S Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Air Chamber Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Bombay Staff Corps Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Bisbane	10	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Varsailles Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Confederate Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Natilas Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Newmarket Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Shell Felt Hats	10	8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Hand Portways	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil

MERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Bays close at 2,800; Elphinstones 640; 760; United Victorias 1,200; 30; Old Financials 40 per share; Bombay shares 38 discount. Market

AY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rates.
	4 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
	4 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11 1/8d.
	6 Do. do.	6½d.
	15 sight	10½.
	15 days sight	109.
	15 Do. do.	90½.
	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
	Demand	208 bombay.
	30 days sight	247.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ... ... 6 per cent.
Private Bills ... ... 8 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ... ... 6 per cent.
Private Bills ... ... 8 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rs. 84
91
88
104
101
1104 to 1102

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Rs. 10d at 10-7.
10d
325
320
319
325
10d
10-1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 10.

Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from

Major, Political Agent Kutch, on duty, from Kutch.
Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Staff Master G. R., Barrack Department, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 10.

Assistant Surgeon J., M. D., 2nd Sind Horse, to Jacobabad.
, 83rd Foot, on duty, to Kurrachee.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL.

Bombay, Thursday, 10th January.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Assistance has been granted as follows:—
Lieutenant Major Moorhead, M. D., from 10th to 19th January, 1867, in extension to remain in Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 5th January.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain J. LeMesurier, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

Following officers, having applied for admission to the Indian Staff Corps, under the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 of General Order No. 1, dated 25th September 1866, are admitted into the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the 1st January 1866, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant and Brevet Colonel Robert Richard, 1st Regiment N. I.
Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Uvedale 2nd European Regiment.
Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Ewen Grant, 3rd Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant St. John O'Neill Muter, 2nd Grenadier Regiment.
Lieutenant Thomas Tristram Piers, 20th Regiment N. I.
Captain and Brevet Major Thomas Smith Warden, 4th Regiment N. I.
Captain and Brevet Major Roderick William Richardes, 5th Regiment N. I.
Captain and Brevet Major Raynor Wallace, 5th Regiment N. I.
Captain and Brevet Major Francis Adam Ellis Loch, 1st Cavalry.
Lieutenant Charles Blunt La Touche, 17th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant John Ashton George Mayne, 1st Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant Arthur Thomas Moore, V.C., 3rd Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant Michael Robert Bruce, 23rd Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant Edward Gordon Jenkins, 1st Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant Robert Burd, 10th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant Charles Adam Loch, 1st Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Bartholomew Leslie, 28th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant and Brevet Anthony Durand, 10th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry William Harris, 12th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant Sidney Holmes Barnes, 29th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant William Henry Pye, 31st Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant Charles Cosmo Pasl, 20th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant Edmund Marcus Viret James, 10th Regiment N. I.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-five years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonels from the 12th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain and Brevet Major Thomas Smith Warden.
Captain and Brevet Major Roderick William Richardes.
Captain and Brevet Major Raynor Wallace.
Captain and Brevet Major Francis Adam Ellis Loch.

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from the date specified subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Bartholomew Leslie, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Anthony Durand and Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry William Harris, 12th September 1866.
Lieutenant Edward Gordon Jenkins, 29th September 1866.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Captain W. G. M. Strickland, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Grant, Military Paymaster at the Presidency, was allowed leave on private affairs, under the old Furlough Regulations, from the 1st to the 15th December last, inclusive. Major J. T. Annesley, Pension Paymaster at the Presidency, performed the duties of Presidency Paymaster during that period, in addition to his own.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion 1st (The Royal) Regiment is brought on the strength of the Establishment of this Presidency from the 25th December last, the date of its arrival at Bombay.

Captain Edward Gordon Jenkins is admitted to the Staff Corps with the rank of Lieutenant only, in accordance with paragraph 58 of the Despatch from the Secretary of State.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 8th January.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Lieutenant J. de S. Isaacson, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, to proceed to England via the Cape of Good Hope for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

This officer is not available for duty with Troops and will on arrival report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

Assistant Surgeon E. Drew, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 24th December to 23rd January, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Ensign W. Bridge, 45th Foot, and Ensign W. T. Deverell, 45th Foot, for 30 days from date of departure to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Brevet Colonel A. R. Dunn, V. C., 83rd Foot, from 4th January to 2nd February, on private affairs in extension of privilege leave.

Captain W. Bally, 33rd Foot, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1866.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain R. Johnstone, Superintendent of Police at Ratnagherry, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that district.

Under the provisions of Section V. of the "Indian Registration Act, 1866," His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. G. Moore, Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind, to be Ex-Officio Branch Registrar General for the Province of Sind.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Sub-Assistant Surgeons on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency:—

Mr. Atmaram Sadashiva Jayakar and Mr. Amidas Manji Goradia, Licentiates of Medicine.

Captain C. B. F. Penny, R. E., assumed charge of the office of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandeish, on the 31st December 1866.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Lieutenant G. F. Birdwood, Superintendent G. I. P. Railway Police, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr. Satyendranath Tagore, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, is, under the provisions of Section II Chapter III. of the Convenanted Civil Absentee Rules, allowed an extension for a period of two months, of the sick leave granted to him on the 27th October last.

Surgeon James Gleu, Civil Surgeon of Broach, has been allowed leave of absence on medical certificate, for one month from the 23th December 1866, to proceed to the Presidency.

PASSED EXAMINATION.

The undermentioned junior Civil Servants passed an examination in the Murathee language on the 7th instant:—

Mr. K. K Spence, with credit.
Mr. J. McL. Campbell.
Mr. A. Keyser.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
10 Falkland ..... Pender ..... Henderson, D
Rangoon (s) ..... McCulloch ..... Surr, De

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
16 Accrelite ..... Allayet ..... Abyah.
Patel Carrim ..... Woods ..... Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Bermondsey*, P. Cardiac, bound to Ostlee.
Ship *Patiot Hagid*, Knoss, bound to Costa Mecota.
S. S. *Korrachee*, A. Cottier, bound to Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Boderose*, for Calcutta.
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Ottawa*, for Aden and Suez.
H. M. S. *Tartar*, for Yarmouth.

MADRAS

ARRIVAL.—January 4th, screw steamer, Pearl, from Colombo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, 11TH JAN.
SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,

IL BARBIERE DE SIVIGLIA,
IN 3 ACTS.
MUSIC BY ROSSINI.

PERSONE.

ROSINA ..... SIGNORA VERALLI.
BERTHE ..... " RANCATI.
FIGARO ..... SIGNOR KEINA.
DON BASSILIO ..... " RABATARO.
DON BARTOLO ..... " POLANI.
COUNT ALMAVIVA ..... " ERRANI.
OFFICER ..... " SIRRONI.
SERVO D'ALMAVIVA ..... " SPORZANI.
NOTARY ..... " MICHELE.

SALDATI, COMPARSE.

SATURDAY, 12TH,
LA FAVORITA
AND
GRAND BALLET.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 10
Stalls ..... " 5
Upper Circle ..... " 2

Tickets to be had of Messrs. SCUNDY & Co. or at the Theatre on the night of performance.
Doors open at 8-30 P. M. Commence at 9 P. M.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—At the Frequest of numerous Merchants and others the PERFORMANCE for the BENEFIT of SIGNOR PIZZIOLI has been POSTPONED from SATURDAY (Mail day) to TUESDAY, 15th inst.

NOTICE—Require, a EUROPEAN NURSE, for passage Home in a "Ship," attending on a Lady. Apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

GENTLEMEN may obtain comfortable BOARD AND LODGINGS with a respectable family residing in Lower Colaba. Terms moderate. Address "R.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, IRON FRAMEWORK and ROOFING, for a commodious and handsome Bungalow, to contain 4 Bed-rooms, Dressing and Bath-rooms, and 2 Sitting Rooms, with Cook and Servants' Rooms and Stables attached. Apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

27, Meadow Street, 10th January 1867.

TO BE SOLD, a HORSE, DOG CART, and HARNESS. Horse, bay with black points, rising 6 years, sound, goes well in double and Single Harness. Dog Cart, by Macnaughtn and Smith, in good condition, with Leather Cushion and Splash Board. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Byculla.

BISHOP'S
GRANULAR
EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
17 & 18, SECK'S FIELDS, MILE END NEW TOWN,
LONDON.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkably effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing*, and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Mr. Bishop is determined to stop the imitation of his Label, and will, without notice or delay, take proceedings in Chancery against any person who may copy or colourably imitate the same.

NOTICE is hereby given that MERWANJEE NANABHOY DAROOWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned FOUR PROPERTIES, situate in Matharpacady, near Mazagon, without the Fort Walls of Bombay. Any person or persons having any claim or demand on the said Premises by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise are requested to make the same known to CHARLES LEGGET, Esq., Purchaser's Solicitor, at his Office in the High Court, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 10 days from this date:—

First. All that piece of Fazendaree land, together with the Messuage or Dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under No. 99, admeasuring 99 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the house of Rama Gunnojee, on the West by the house of Sorabjee Jeewajee, on the North by the Matharpacady new Road, and on the South by the property of Rustomjee Jamsedjee Jeejeebhoy.

Second. All that piece of Fazendaree land, together with the Messuage or Dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under No. 89, admeasuring 93 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the house of Aleixo Pereira, on the North by a public road, and on the South by the house of Dewjee Mandhick.

Third. All that piece of Fazendaree land, together with the Messuage or Dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under No. 74 in the name of Annajee Satwajee, admeasuring 126 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a public Sweeper's passage, on the West by a public passage, on the North by the house of Pedro Francisco Fernandes, and on the South by the house of Manwel Rodrigues.

Fourth. All that piece of Fazendaree land, together with the Messuage or Dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under No. 46 in the name of Maria Teena Gome, admeasuring 217 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the house of Roza de Souza, on the West and South by the properties of Jowajee Manockjee, and on the North by the house of Byramjee Cowasjee.

Dated this 10th January 1867.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS,
ESPLANADE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

NEW AND TRANSCENDANT ATTRACTIONS.

UNPARALLELED COMBINATION OF ARENIC TALENT.

Amongst the bright constellation of Stars attached to this Mammoth Establishment may be found

THE PREMIER EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD,
MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA.

The sensation created by this Equestrienne culminated to a FUROR E in the gay metropoli of France and England—never before had there been witnessed such a combination of Art, Grace, Skill, and Daring. Royalty caught the infection, and night after night were the Imperial Liveries seen hovering within the portioes of the Porte St. Martin. The Syren notes of Grisi lost their attraction, and the incomparable ZOYARA once again elevated the CIRQUE to its ancient favour and splendour. And long will it be remembered by those who witnessed her performances in Europe.

MLLE. ELOURSE,
The Dashing Lady Rider.

MLLE. GEMMA,
The accomplished Equestrienne.

MR. JOHN BARRY,
Whose Somersaults on Horseback have been the universal theme of admiration.

SENOR OLMA,
The Champion Gymnast of the World.

Of all men he is the most daring and the most startling. In his celebrated performances of "La Perche" and "Le Eschelle Perilleuse," no man living can equal him. As a Sun is among the Stars, so is he compared with all others in his performances.

MIRACULOUS, ASTOUNDING, SOUL-THRILLING.

MR. JAMES LEROY,
The daring Bare Back Rider, who created such a Furore in the great Hippodromes of the Old and New World.

YOUNG LEOTARA,
The Celebrated Gymnast and Trapeziap.

HERR WITTER,
The Accomplished Acrobat.

JERRY BLOSSOM,
The World's Favourite Clown and Jester,
Whose popularity in India, as well as America and Australia, is as unparallcled as it is universal.

YOUNG GONZALES,
The Juvenile Equestrian.

THE WONDERFUL CARLO FAMILY,
AND A HOST OF GENERAL PERFORMERS,
Together with a Highly Trained Stud of Horses and Ponies.
THE EDUCATED BLACK HAWK HORSE, OTHELLO.
AND THE COMIC MULES, PETE AND BARNEY,
Whose mirth provoking tricks and antics in the Arena have created more hilarious delight and uproars of applause than any other exhibition in the world.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Dress Circle ..... Rs. 5
Second Class ..... " 3
Third Class ..... " 1

Doors open at 7½, Grand Entree commencing at 8½.

N. B.—Especial care has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of Patrons.

Twenty-five Private Boxes have been elegantly fitted for the accommodation of Families—First Class seats, Price Rs. 20 each Box, may be secured at the Circus on FRIDAY, from 1 till 5 P. M., and every day from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.

MR. JOHN WILSON, Manager—MR. J. GOLDSMITH, Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, separately or whole, for Offices or Godowns, spacious PREMISES, situate at Rampart Row, two storied, with three large Godowns, lately in the occupation of the G. I. P. Railway Company. For particulars apply to MR. SORABJEE NOWROJEE at the English Hotel, Fort, or Kalbadevie Road, opposite the Bible Society.

Bombay, 10th January 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 7 Grant Buildings, Colaba, the undermentioned Household Furniture belonging to a Gentleman changing his Residence. The Furniture comprise Blackwood Folding Screen, handsomely carved Conversation Couches lined with Red Silk Damask, Chiffoniers with Glass case, Side Tables with Marble Slabs, Folding Easy Chairs, Teapoys, carved Easy Chairs, carved Round Table, carved Chairs lined with Silk Damask and Spring, Arm and without Arm Chairs, Sideboard, Cot with Bed, Pillow and Curtain, Washing Table with Marble Slab &c., Gong Press, Chest of Drawers, Clothes Horse, Dispense Cupboard, Dispense Table, Flower Vases in Glass Domes, China Ornaments, Musical Box, Iron Rocking Chair, China Teapoys, Scent Bottles, Table Cover, China Screen, 4 and 2 Lights Plated Hanging Lamps with drops complete, Carpets, Pictures, 1 eight day Clock, Crockery Ware, Spoons and Forks, Water Filter, Mahogany Cheval Glass, Child's Perambulatory, Iron Stove, and lots of Sundry Articles.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Arab Bay Horse.
1 Sociable.
On view from FRIDAY next, the 11th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Delhi*, will be closed on MONDAY, 14th instant, at 7 A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be paid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on MONDAY, 14th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 15th idem.

Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Australian Mails will be made up by this opportunity only.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.

In consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. Railway, the following changes will take place on and after the 15th October 1866, in the hours of closing and issuing of mails at the General Post Office:—

DESPATCH OF MAILS.

For Post Towns on the N. Rcline (viz.)	Letters	After
G. I. P. Railway, i. e., for Khandesh, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, N. W. Provinces, Bengal and the Punjab	6 P. M.	7 P. M.
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, i. e., for Poona, &c.	6 P. M.	7 P. M.
Do. on the S. M. Country and Madras Presidency	6 P. M.	7 P. M.
Do. on the Cittu dittu line of the G. I. P. Railways as far as Poona	8 A. M.	....
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, i. e. for Post Office on the Railway Rest, General, Scinde, Kattiawar and Kutch	4 A. M.	5 A. M.
Do. on the Cittu dittu line for Post towns of Tarapore, Oomergaum, Dumaun, Balsie, Pardee, Bilimoria, Gundavee, and Surat	8 A. M.	....

Registered letters and Bangky Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received except on Sundays, from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and from 12 (noon) to 5 P. M.

CALENDAR.—JANUARY 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 1th 9h. 35m. P.M.
Full Moon ..... 23th 6h. 27m. P.M.
Last Quarter ..... 27th 7h. 33m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour.		Evening Gun fired.
					Morn.	Even	
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	11	Mars in opposition with the sun a 3-8 A.M.	6 37	5 39	1 54	2 13	
Sat.	12	Venus in Perihelion at 6-51 P.M.	6 37	5 40	2 31	2 53	
Sun.	13	In Sunday after EPIPHANY.	6 37	5 41	3 19	3 46	
Mon.	14	Saturn rises at 1-57 A.M.	6 38	5 42	4 16	4 51	
Tues.	15	Venus rises at 3-38 A.M.	6 38	5 42	5 30	6 12	
Wed	16	Day dawns at 5-59 A.M.	6 38	5 42	6 55	7 37	
Thurs	17	Jupiter sets at 6-43 P.M.	6 38	5 43	8 14	8 36	

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NOTICE.

The undersigned having returned to Bombay, and resumed the Proprietorship and Editorship of the "Bombay Gazette", the Power of Attorney granted by him to MR. JAMES GEDDES *during his absence in England expires from this date.*

J. M. MACLEAN.

4th December 1866.

MR. JAMES GEDDES *is appointed* MANAGER *of the "Bombay Gazette" Press, with power to receive money and sign bills and cheques on my account.*

J. M. MACLEAN.

4th December 1866.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

Parties desirous of posting Placards &c.

AT

The Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, will be informed of the charges for advertising at any or all of the Stations,
by application to
The Manager *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Terms low to induce advertising.
Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 2	KURRACHEE	Jan. 5
AGRA	Jan. 5	LAHORE	Jan. 2
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 4	LONDON	Dec. 18
AUSTRALIA	Nov. 28	MAURITIUS	Sept. 18
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 23	MADRAS	Jan. 5
BANGALORE	Jan. 5	MALTA	Dec. 29
CALCUTTA	Jan. 4	MEERUT	Jan. 4
CAPE	Oct. 16	GOTAGAMUND	Dec. 22
CEYLON	Dec. 17	OUDH	Jan. 5
COCHIN	Jan. 3	PENANG	Dec. 10
DELHI	Jan. 3	PUNJAUB	Jan. 2
FRANCE	Dec. 15	SUEZ	Dec. 28
HONGKONG	Dec. 4	SINGAPORE	Dec. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1867.

WE have been carefully nurtured in the belief that England is the wealthiest country in the world, and that, when brought into contest with other nations, she is sure to be victorious if money can ensure her triumph. So convinced are her sons of the parental supremacy in this matter, that they bear a monetary consciousness of it in their manner, and are constantly designated purse-proud Englishmen. Our serene complacency is, however, undergoing a rude shock just now. We have been startled from our repose, and, like the sleeping beauty, find that during seven years of slumber our affairs have remained unaltered, while those of other nations have been progressing with giant strides. We are in trouble about both our Army and our Navy, and, as it appears, in the very particular in which we thought ourselves strongest, Money.

Our Army is so confessedly short of what it ought to be, and recruits are so difficult to get, that we have had a Commission, on whose report we recently animadverted, enquiring into the causes of the collapse of our military power. Our Navy has been less justly the butt of hostile criticism for a long period, and Parliament will shortly submit the Admiralty management to a searching investigation. We are said to have no Army that could compete for a moment with those of several of the Continental Powers, while our Navy is stigmatised as scanty and weak in the highest degree. A very brief examination shows us that both these complaints, if well founded, are reducible to mere matters of money. If we raise the soldier's pay and bounty we shall obtain more recruits, for a time at any rate; if we vote the Admiralty larger supplies, we shall get more ships sheathed in iron armour. The proposition resolves itself into these parts: if our Army and Navy are inferior to those of Continental nations, we must either spend less upon them, or be less skilful in our method of spending than those nations; but we spend as much as we can afford, therefore we must either be poorer or less skilful than those nations; on the other hand it seems almost impious to doubt our wealth, our superiority in manufacturing science, or the admirable working of "Our Glorious Constitution." What then are we to suppose? Why are the Army and Navy in an inefficient condition?

When the monarch requested the assembled *savans* of the Royal Society to inform him why putting a fish into a pail already quite full of water would not cause it to overflow, a great many unsatisfactory solutions of the enigma were offered, till at last one, who had less respect for authorities than the rest, stated that he believed that the fish *would* cause the water to overflow, which on experiment was found to be the case. The moral of this ancient anecdote is that it would be well to ascertain if the Army and Navy are really in an inefficient condition, before we task ourselves to find out the causes of their being so.

This journal has consistently advocated the introduction of a more liberal system of discipline into the Army, of a system which shall be less of a system. *Punch* gave us lately a clever sketch of a volunteer who, being most anxious to make the acquaintance of the noble lord commanding his regiment, was maliciously introduced by his Captain as "No. 450." This is the sort of thing that galls the civilian, and deters him from becoming a soldier: he cannot bear the idea of being transformed from a sentient being into a mere cog on a wheel of the military machine. The *nirwana*, or absorption into the Infinite, which constitutes the acme of bliss to the Buddhist, is hateful to the Englishman, strong in his individuality. It is noticeable that the Army Commission advocates but slight additions to the soldier's pay, and those chiefly of a casual or indirect nature. It aims at introducing and facilitating certain petty comforts, but does not in the least attempt to meddle with what may be called the "straps and stock" question. It seems to accept as a foregone conclusion that a man who gains his living by dying is always to be kept in leading strings, is never to arrive at the latchkey period of adolescence, but is to ripen and rot as a child. The Army *is* inefficient, it has not enough men to enable it to hold its own among the nations; the fish in this case *does* make the water overflow the brim, and always will, till we enlarge our bucket. The argument of the rigid disciplinarians is that, if the soldier be allowed liberty, he will get into rows and get drunk: no doubt he will, but why? Just because he has never been accustomed to the responsibility of the possession of liberty; men of other professions, who are more their own masters, do not rush to inebriation as their highest joy at every opportunity. But, reply the disciplinarians, men of other professions who are their own masters are busily working for their daily bread, whereas the soldier is an idle man, and peculiarly open to the machinations of Dr. Watts' gentleman in black. In the answer to this argument we think we see the clue to the difficulty. Why should the soldier be an idle man, and what possible reason is there that he should not be forced by stern necessity to work for his living? Contrast for a moment the condition of the handicraftsman or labourer with that of the soldier; the former works hard all day for six days of the week, and often part of the seventh, he is paid for what he does, at least, if he does not do his work well or thoroughly, he stands a good chance of losing his situation. If a clever workman, he is advanced and reaches a better position, but in bad times he may often fail to keep the wolf from the door, and he has no assured future to look to. The soldier, on the other hand, can lead a light, butterfly, careless existence; his actual labour is a mere nothing, he gets his meals to a minute, has the best plain food procurable, and a good roof over his head, with a pension to look forward to when growing elderly. At first sight does it not seem odd that all labouring men, who are sound in wind and limb, do not enlist? But it soon becomes evident that liberty is a greater boon than freedom from work and care, and that the "Splendid Shilling" is far less attractive than the hardearned six-pence. It is clear that, as long as freedom is denied to the soldier, the mere addition of work would only render the profession of arms still more repulsive. It is also clear that the mere addition of freedom without the responsibility of work would in all probability lead the soldier into excesses, at any rate at first. What we want, then, to make the Army more attractive, is a little of the "give and take" principle. Freedom must be added and also work. A man who receives a small wage for appearing on parade in certain clothes at certain times, and also receives a small wage for the performance of labour for which he is suited, and which should be supplied by Government, will find it necessary to work to live, and to work in the way pointed out to him. If he has to get his dinner by paying for it, and to go without it unless he can pay for it, he will be very shy, after the first experiment, of running riot, just in the same way that a civilian learns to exercise self control. We think that by making soldiers half the civilian, or indeed at all times when not on parade, by letting them enjoy the liberty of the citizen, subject to the usual laws, the Army might be enormously improved, both in numbers and quality. Of course active service would sufficiently occupy the soldier, who would then get double pay, and would not have to work at trades for his wage. We cannot enter into detail, but the principle of bringing the military profession to a par with others in point of independence and responsibility is one which we feel sure must eventually be acted on, if we wish to keep up a large army on the Voluntary Enlistment System.

With regard to manning the Navy the question is less difficult. The discipline on boardship is not of that extreme rigidity which prevails in the Army, and the sailor, moreover, when at sea is doing real work; he knows that when he sets that sail, or hauls on that sheet, the ship would suffer if his task were left undone or were badly done; the soldier does not observe that his having walked thirty times or so in different directions across the barrack square that morning is of the least good to any one. Then the sailor has a good spell on shore sometimes, rarely binding himself for more than three years at a time. In fact the cry in England just now seems to be less for seamen than for ships. The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives us a very useful piece of statistics. We learn that we have afloat thirty-six armour clad vessels, five being floating batteries. It appears, also, that an iron clad vessel of first-rate power costs from £300,000, to £450,000; taking the lowest of these two sums to represent the cost of the average class of vessel, including accidents, alterations, &c., the whole fleet of iron-clads would cost about eleven millions. We further are told that the actual amount usually expended out of the money voted on actual dockyard work is about two and a half millions, which gives a steady rate of building for four years and a half. Now, considering the unsettled state of scientific information regarding artillery and armour, and the little light thrown upon the subject by the American war, which was constantly expected to open our eyes to some conclusive results, we think the much enduring Admiralty do not deserve the charge of supineness: how far extravagance may have brought home to the Board, of course we are unable to say.

The result of our considerations is, then, that we have reason to be dissatisfied with, and to try to improve the Army, but that, as far as we are able to say now, the Navy is not backward, but indeed more advanced than that of other nations. Indeed, the experiments made last autumn conclusively prove that England has now, what no other nation is known to possess, a strong fleet of ironclads capable of keeping the sea and fighting their guns in the stormiest weather.

WE have reason to know that Mr. Malins has declined the appointment of Deputy Sheriff.

NOTWITHSTANDING the contradiction in the *Times of India* we can now state positively that the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Light house at Kennery Island (by His Excellency the Governor) will come off on the day we have already mentioned—viz. Saturday the 19th instant.

THE *Overland Mail*:—The 13th of December, the day fixed for the Fenian rising, has passed over unsignalized by any revolution or military events. On the contrary, the events of the day and night were eminently peaceful. The troops, instead of being engaged shooting down Fenians in the streets, were being reviewed in the park where they made a most brilliant display in presence of the Lord-Lieutenant and a large number of distinguished spectators, the weather being exceedingly fine for the season. The streets of Dublin during the day presented the usual appearance. There was no sign of military preparation and defence like what met the eye at every turn in 1848.

THE same:—The French troops have evacuated the Papal States. Perfect order has been preserved in Rome.

THE same:—Signor Tonello has been received by the Pope, and it is believed that his mission is likely to have a favourable result.

THE same:—The Italian Parliament has been opened by the King, who in his speech expressed his desire that the Pope may remain independent at Rome.

THE same:—The Fenian leaders are said to have been cowed by the formidable preparations of the Government, and to have postponed the projected rising. Large numbers of Irish-Americans have returned to America.

THE same:—The Bishopric of Calcutta is said to have been declined by Dr. Atlay, Dr. Kay, and the Rev. J. E. Kempe. It is now believed that either Dr. Gell or Dr. Harding will be translated to the See of Calcutta.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 22ND DEC., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady. Fair Dhollera 12d.

Exchange on Bombay 1s. 11d.

Enfaced Rupee Paper:—

4 per cent. Government Securities ... 84
5 per cent. " " ... 100
5½ per cent. " " ... 105

The sum of £296,000 was this day paid into the Bank of England.

The Bombay Mail was delivered in London to-day.

The Markets will be closed to the 26th inst.

THE following had not been published at the departure of the mail of the 18th December from London:—

THE POPE'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH ARMY.

TURIN, 15TH DECEMBER.

The *Unita Cattolica*, an Ultramontane organ appearing in this city, publishes the text of the farewell address delivered by the Pope to the officers of the French Army at Rome on the 6th instant. It is headed "The Real Discourse of Pius IX.," and the language attributed to His Holiness, particularly in the last portion, alluding to the Emperor of the French, is more pointed and energetic than appears in the version of this speech published by the *Journal des Débats* a few days ago:

"I come to salute you, my children, on the eve of your departure. Your flag, which left France 18 years ago, bore with it the wishes and desires of all the Powers and all the Catholic nations. It now returns to France, and I trust that it may meet the same greeting; but I greatly doubt it. I learn that Catholic hearts are discouraged in reflecting upon the difficult situation in which the Head of the Church and Religion are now placed. As I have already said to your other companions in arms, we must not deceive ourselves. The Revolution will make its way here: this has been declared and proclaimed, you have felt it, you have understood it, and you have seen it. It has been said by a great personage that 'Italy is constituted but not yet completed.' For my part I will say that if she be not yet completely undone, if she exists such as she is, it is because there is still a strip of earth where I am, in which reign justice, order, and peace. When this shall be no more, I foresee the revolutionary standard floating over the Campidoglio, but I also see that the Tarpein rock is not far distant. Five or six years ago I had a conversation with a representative of France, he asked me before leaving Rome what he should say to the Emperor? I replied:—'Tell him that Saint Augustine, Bishop of Hippone, seeing the city beseiged by an army of barbarians and knowing the terrible scourge that would fall upon the inhabitants if the barbarians should enter the city, prayed to God—'Vouchsafe that I may die before witnessing this destruction.' Say that from me to the Emperor. The French ambassador replied, 'Most Holy Father, reassure yourself: the barbarians shall not enter.' He was not a prophet but he was an honest man. Another French representative, now highly placed, said to me: 'Rome cannot be the capital of a kingdom, it is in no way suitable, while there is every reason that it should remain the capital of Catholicism.' These words afforded me great consolation, but I repeat, the time may come. I am weak, I have no resource upon earth, nevertheless I am tranquil since I put my trust in a power that will afford me the strength which I need; that power is God. Go, my children, go with my benediction and my love. If you see the Emperor, tell him that I pray daily for him: they tell me he is suffering, and I pray that he may be restored to health. I am assured that he is disturbed in mind, and I pray God to grant him tranquility; but if I pray for him, he should do something for me, since he bears the title of Most Christian, and France is the eldest son of the Church. It is not enough to bear titles, they should

The Harbour and Pilotage Board marked their appreciation of the services rendered by Captain Methven (of the P. and O. Co.'s service) in removing the wreck of the sunken ship *Ellora*, which lay for a long time at the mouth of the harbour, by presenting him with a handsome and valuable silver inkstand at a meeting held at noon yesterday. Mr. A. D. Robertson, the Commissioner of Customs and President of the Board, in making the presentation, complimented Captain Methven on the successful and complete manner in which he had removed the obstruction caused by the wreck of the *Ellora*. He conveyed to him the thanks of the Board for the exertions he had made on that occasion, and expressed the pleasure they felt in handing him the inkstand (which had been brought from England for this special purpose) as a memento of the interesting undertaking. Mr. Robertson at the same time requested Captain Methven to take charge of a similar present intended for Mr. Shaine, who had acted as chief officer and assistant during the blasting of the wreck, and who had since been obliged to proceed to England on account of ill health. Captain Methven, in acknowledging the compliment which had just been paid him, said he had been connected with Bombay for very many years and felt a deep interest in the Harbour Board and all connected with it; and that it had been a source of great pleasure to him to be able to serve in any way the interests of the Board. He accepted the memento now offered him with feelings of peculiar gratification, more especially as he felt that all the officers and others who had been associated with him in removing the wreck of the *Ellora* had put their most zealous endeavours into the work. It would afford him great satisfaction in future years to have this elegant memento by him; and he had no doubt Mr. White if he had been present would have felt equally pleased on receiving this mark of the favour of the Board. The inkstands, we may add, are of massive silver, and were specially designed by Messrs. Elkington and Co. of London. They consist of a richly chased salver (on a stand) inlaid with medallions of Nelson, Cook, and other celebrities, and from the centre of which rises a pedestal bearing a suitable inscription and having an ornamental figure surmounting it.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria chapter XXI.:—

Gungadur Buchoo, Doorga Gungadur, and Orish Busavur, washermen.
Gopalsing Mansaram, employed.
Gunga, woman, a courtezan.
Rustom Sorab Erani, unemployed.
Theophilus Desmier and Robert Desmier, the first latter a Milliner and the second unemployed.
Peter Pereira, an overseer in the Chief Engineer's office.
Babu Framjee, a clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Stationery Department.
Manockjee Framjee, a merchant.
Yusoojee Damodhur, a broker.
Dajeebe Pandoorung, a writer.
Luckmidass Sewjee, lately traded under the name of Visram Kesowjee as a general merchant.
Anajee Sooriajee, a dealer in toddy.
Sorabjee Huncherjee, an English clerk.
Ardaseer Cursetjee Daly, late a merchant.
Balvir Bhikseti, a dealer in spices.
Framjee Bomanjee, a broker.
Bapoojee Jugonath, a carpenter.
Luckmidass Jairam, a piece goods merchant.
Nagoojee Bundaram and Bhawoosett Balsett, unemployed.
Madhow rao Dowlutrao, an English writer.
John Campbell, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Company, Architects and Civil Engineers.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed insolvents' petitions that the real and personal estates and effects of the said insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Section VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

MR. ANGUS has published in the *Times of India* the following letters from Mr. Cartwright, which are interesting for the curious light they throw on the secret history of the Commercial Bank a year before it stopped payment, and on the way in which Bank managers in Bombay used to do business in 1865:—

I.

TO ROBERT ANGUS, Esq.,
Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East London.

MY DEAR SIR,—I found it impossible to write to you by last mail, and now I can do but little, for a sudden fit of gout attacked me during last night without any warning, and I am, though not actually on my back, almost incapacitated by suffering.

Mr. De Quadros informs me that he keeps you most carefully acquainted with the affairs of the Bank here, and that you have a regular list of all the transactions, and full particulars of the loans now out on sundry securities. I was surprised to find to what an extent money has been advanced on shares in the various undertakings and schemes which have flooded this place during the past two years, and I learnt from him that the Local Board of Directors had approved of the line. This must have been in the times of general confidence, and I do not for a moment intend to impugn the discretion of the Board at the period. But I must notice that these loans are many of them very poorly represented in the present state of the market, and at the moment almost entirely out of reach. This is a great pity, for with the dividend to pay, amounting to 4 lakhs, current deposits standing at 75 lakhs, fixed deposits at about 12 lakhs, and cash in the Bank of Bombay 73 lakhs, it puts good money out of the way when it may be wanted, and the inconvenience is not compensated by the high rates of interest earned. I have begged Mr. De Quadros to get in as much as he can as loans fall due, and to press for more security, where needed. But in the present state of things here it is impossible to get much money in, and undue pressure would precipitate or ensure loss, which may by patience be avoided.

The state of affairs in Bombay is beyond all precedent,—universal distrust and almost panic prevail. Until two days ago, the share market was closed, and the strangest rumours were flying about. Now there is *a little* better feeling. No doubt Mr. De Quadros has advised you more critically than I could upon all these matters, and as my present suffering I trust you will excuse my saying more. I trust that you and my colleagues (all) are well. Mr. Allardice too. My kind regards to them. I have not been able to go so much to the Bank as I could have desired.—I am, &c., HENRY D. CARTWRIGHT.

Bombay, 15th May 1865.

II.

R. ANGUS, Esq, &c. &c.

MY DEAR SIR,—After I had closed my short letter to you of the 13th inst., and posted it I was greatly astonished to receive from Mr. De Quadros the enclosed note of that date, which took me quite by surprise. I at once requested him, to come round to me, as I could not move to get to him, and he did so. I advised him to write to you stating the simple circumstances of his dilemma, and I begged him to say to you that as he had only communicated his position to me at the closing hour of the mail (and as I was in great suffering) I felt it useless and impossible to write a further letter. In my last I mentioned that I had not been at the Bank so much as I could have wished, which is the fact, from the necessity for my attention to my own office, but I hope the Directors will not connect my avowal with carelessness in enquiry as to the state of affairs, or think that it is my fault because I was not sooner acquainted with them. On the day of my arrital (13th April) in Bombay I saw Mr. De Quadros, who assured me that all was going on properly, and as soon as the Bank opened after the Easter holidays I went there and had an hour or two's talk with him, and made a cursory inspection of the most important registers. The loan register I went through, and I was intensely surprised at the enormous amounts out. I found them to amount to about 75 lakhs of rupees, and I pointed out to Mr. De Quadros that three quarters of the capital of the Bank was out of reach, and that such a state of things was most injudicious, to say the least of it. I then begged him on no account to let another rupee out, but to gather in as fast as possible. He said he should not have much difficulty, if any, in doing it in the end, and on my question as to the extent to which further renewals might be sought, his reply was that they would be few, perhaps a quarter. He told me that the old Board had sanctioned the original loans, and that lists had been sent home to you. Since then I have been at the Bank several times, and although he has once or twice said money came in slowly, I thought he was getting it in, and I was perfectly astounded at the note which I received late on Saturday evening. I have told Mr. De Quadros that he ought not to have postponed his appeal to me until the last moment, or have kept me in so much ignorance as to the real state of affairs. He might have considered his position on the 15th April such as he represented it to me on that day, but when he found it changing from one of replenishment to one of dead-lock, he should at least have told me. The fact is he has been "caught" as many of the other Banks have, by the wily speciousness of native speculators, and it is now quite clear that the enormous facilities afforded by the Banks and Financials have been the sinews of the speculators. Then again I find that advances have been made on shares of a nature prohibited by our charter. In this case, I have told him to consult the Bank's solicitor, as a difficulty exists as to the transfer. I believe Mr. Crawford suggests transfer to his name under trust for the Bank, and I think it will be the best course to pursue. I find on further enquiry that about 55 lakhs only of these loans were sanctioned by the old Board, and the rest were issued by Mr. De Quadros himself. The temptation has been the rate of interest and the short dates of the loans. The danger of putting out such enormous sums in one direction, and fluctuating securities, has been overlooked. Since I first knew what had been done, I have felt uneasy, although I believed money was coming in, and some notes (in reply to mine) which I enclose will show you that my attention has not been withdrawn from the condition of affairs. I made a mistake (writing from memory) in my last letter as to deposit and cash figures which please excuse,—it is of small moment. As things stand, with only 53 lakhs cash, 55 deposits on call, 28 fixed deposits, and 4 lakhs dividend to pay, any sudden withdrawal of considerable diminution of our deposits—a very likely thing in these times—would place the Bank here in a most awkward position. I at once told Mr. DeQuadros to instruct the Calcutta agent to abstain from drawing on Bombay, and similar caution has been sent to China. Calcutta may possibly help us. I have ordered a list of all loans to be prepared, showing the amounts falling due each month, how much is likely to be paid, and how much renewal to be asked for. The securities are to be detailed, and completed at present valuations. There are some very large amounts with Byramjee Cama! I will have copies of these made to send to you.

I am very much grieved to find such a sad state of things, I assure you, and the more so, as De Quadros seems to have blundered upon the very point which Mr. Chapman and I viewed with apprehension,—his yielding indiscriminate loans to natives. I think this agency should at once be placed under European charge. If I have any thing further to add, I will write again before the mail leaves.—I am, &c.,
HENRY D. CARTWRIGHT.

Bombay, 17th May 1865.

III

To ROBERT ANGUS, Esq., &c.

MY DEAR SIR,—After what I wrote to you two days ago, you can imagine my feeling on receiving last evening the enclosed note from Mr. D. Quadros coolly informing me that at Premchund's request he had (on the 11th April last) allowed Curumisey Premjee to overdraw his account to the extent of 12 lakhs of rupees on the security of 600 Elphinstone Land shares! I wrote instantly to say that I always understood it was a rule that no accounts should be overdrawn, and I appointed 11 o'clock this morning to go into the matter. It really is dreadful to see what Mr. De Quadros has been doing. He offers no excuse, but only says he did it after refusing once or twice, and that he was faithfully promised the money back again in ten days, that he at length yielded, believing that Cursetjee Furdoonjee was concerned in it, which it seems he was not. He has not even taken a note of hand for the amount! I asked him why he had concealed it from me, and his reply was that he did not like to tell me because he was expecting the money in every day. I have told him to write at once to Curumisey and to Premchund, and to threaten legal proceedings if the loan be not returned at once. This is the worst business of all, and I cannot tell you how grieved I am to discover the mad and reckless way in which he has been dealing with the Bank's funds. His concealment I look upon with additional annoyance and vexation. An overdrawn account was about the last thing I should have thought of. I find, too, that in spite of the instructions I gave him after my first inspection of the loan list, he advanced a further two lakhs, and on my asking him why he did so in defiance of orders, he makes no reply. I have now given him again most stringent instructions not to part with another rupee, and he promises that he will not do so.

Whilst I am writing I have another note from Mr. De Quadros, which refers to 4 lakhs owing from Premchund, which he has arranged half cash, and half bills on Messrs. ——— of London, endorsed by Messrs. ——— of Bombay. I have just been round to the Bank to know what this means, and I find it is another case of overdraft, which has not been communicated to me. I asked him *distinctly* this morning, and he assured me that Curumisey Premjee's, and another small case of Rs. 25,000 with a good man, were the only two. Now he says there are only these three. I have authorised him to accept Premchund's cover, and I have given him in writing the most positive instructions to do nothing without asking my advice.

Mr. De Quadros must have gone out of his senses, and if I dare do it, I would suspend him instantly on my own responsibility, and make the best arrangements I could. But such a course would be almost fatal to the Bank at the moment. *Quite enough* has oozed out already, and the dismissal of De Quadros would be confirmation to the public of the bad management which is already suspected, and it might lead to a run.

We must keep quiet and strengthen our hands and your hands as much as possible, for with all these Indian and China losses upon bills looming, you will want support. Quadros tells me he has £132,000 at credit in London at present; the £20,000 above will add to it. Six and half lakhs of gold have gone to Calcutta for sale, and he is trying to draw against it at sixty days' sight at half per cent. discount. If we get in twelve lakhs (I drafted the letter myself this afternoon) it will help, and my *utmost* efforts shall be directed to pulling in the loans. But it will take a long time, I fear, and I greatly apprehend a heavy loss upon the end of the figures. What a terrible lesson this is about the incompetency of other than European management.

20th May.—I have been to the Bank to-day, and gone through the current account balances in order to satisfy myself that there are no more revelations to come, and I can find no others of any consequence; only one or two more trifles which I have requested Mr. De Quadros to adjust as soon as possible.

I now enclose for your information the following documents which I have had prepared:—

Register of local bills discounted falling due in May.
" " " June.
" " " July.
List of past due bills.
" " fixed loans.
Summary of all the above.

A more frightful array of figures I confess I never saw! Inside the register of bills due in May are upwards of 7 lakhs falling due to day, a large portion of which will at once swell the list of past due bills. I have instructed Mr. De Quadros to protest every dishonoured note without delay, and to give notice to the parties of his having done so; and I have told him to insist upon the deposit of security in all instances (except Cama who has failed) under threat of legal proceedings. Not that I think legal proceedings will do any good, perhaps the reverse, but I want to get secured if possible, and I shall give De Quadros no rest, but keep him *at* all defaulters incessantly. With regard to the drawing in of these enormous amounts I scarcely know what prospect to hold out. I see that since the 18th April about 8 lakhs have been got in, at which rate it would take nine months to ingather the present outstandings. But I doubt if we shall get on so fast as that, for I see that Mr. De Quadros states his *expectations* for the two and half months ending with July at only 23 lakhs, and we may be quite sure that unless some extraordinary change takes place in the state of affairs here his incomings will not equal his expectations. But under the best circumstances we can hope for, the end of July will see us till with half the capital of the Bank locked up in Bombay (at least I fear so) and it is to this dangerous position that the Court of Directors will have to look with reference to the engagements of the Corporation on the home side. It is most difficult for me to advise, but I think it will be well to consider whether it may not be a prudent course to take counsel with the London Joint Stock Bank as to temporary assistance in case of need. In the present stage of affairs, it is impossible for me to say what may eventually be the loss on these transactions. Loss there must be, as B. H. Cama's name shows at once, and I fear altogether that the loss will be *heavy*—10 per cent. only would be £70,000. No words of mine can express to you and to my colleagues the grief I feel at the condition of affairs. After all the anxious care with which the Corporation was launched and the fair prospect of its successful working of its good name, it is most mortifying to find that by the sheer folly of this branch the very existence of the Bank is imperilled within the first year of its re-organisation. We were looking for troublous times and hard knocks in the way of business, and were prepared for them to some extent, but no one could for one moment have expected to find the bulk of the capital of the Bank pitched into the hands of the most reckless gamblers in the world—the native speculators of Bombay. I trust the Court will believe that so long as I am able I will do my utmost to set matters in the right path again. But it will be a long job, for there really seems to be scarcely a rupee in the place, except the small reserves in the Banks, which are unequal to meet their deposits in case of a general call! With kind regards, believe me, my dear Sir, yours very sincerely,
HENRY D. CARTWRIGHT.

P. S.—My own opinion is that nothing would do so much good as *your* coming out for six months. *Could* you manage it?—H. D. C.

Bombay, 19th May 1865.

FORT POLICE COURT.—10TH JAN.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq.)

STEALING SILK.—Lalla Pundeu was charged with stealing a quantity of silk, of the value of Rs. 50, the property of Ismael Nensey; and Gyadeen Heerahal with receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen. The first prisoner pleaded guilty, and the second not guilty. There was no evidence against the second prisoner that he took the silk knowing it to be stolen, and he was, therefore, discharged. The first prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned for four months.

THEFT OF GOLD VENETIANS.—Krishna Balla was charged with stealing twenty-three gold venetians, of the value of Rs 115, the property of Kulla Sawa; and Inaje Gunnoo and Baba Rama with aiding and abetting in the offence. His Worship took the case within his jurisdiction by reducing the value to Rs. 50.

The prosecutor is a shroff and keeps a shop at Doongree. Yesterday afternoon, when he came out from an inner room in the shop, he saw the prisoners and another man sitting on a box in the shop, and asked the shop boy why he had allowed them to sit there. At the same time he missed a bunch of gold venetians, which were exposed for sale in the shop among other articles. He asked the boy where the venetians were, and the prisoners and the other man, on hearing this, got up and ran away. An alarm was raised, and the prisoners were apprehended by a policeman. The missing venetians were found concealed in the waist-cloth of the first prisoner. The prosecutor recognised them and claimed them as his property.

The prisoners had nothing to say in their defence and no witness to call.

His Worship convicted the first prisoner of theft, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six months. The second and third, who were found guilty of aiding and abetting, were sentenced to be imprisoned for four months each.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—9TH JANUARY.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

Atmaram Moolchund vs. *D. J. Lisbon and others.*

In this action the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 1,100, being the amount received by the latter for the use of the former.

Mr. Hore appeared for the plaintiff; and Messrs. Thacker and Vussoonjee for two of the defendants.

On the application of Mr. Thacker on behalf of Dongersey Tejpall, one of the defendants, it was ordered, on the 27th November last, that the hearing of this cause be postponed until this day (Wednesday) on the ground that his (Mr. Thacker's) client had proceeded on some urgent business to Dhoolia, and that he had a good defence to this action. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that Mr. Thacker's client was concealing himself with a view to avoid the payment of the claim. Mr. Thacker urged that the defendant was a respectable man and a man of position, and that a relative of his, who was in Court, was willing to deposit the amount in Court till his return. After some discussion the case was postponed till this day (Wednesday) on the defendants agreeing to deposit the amount in Court.

Mr. Thacker again appeared in Court yesterday and applied for the postponement of the case, which was accordingly done on payment of the plaintiff's costs of the day.

P. E. Bandir, S. W. Read, and Mowanjee Framjee, trustees of the estate of Khatsey Sourjeej Co. vs. *Trikowen Ananjee.*

This was an action brought to recover the sum of Rs. 960-6, being the balance of account due by defendant to plaintiffs as per account.

The parties not being present in Court His Honor struck off the cause.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 18TH DECEMBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Rangoon*, Captain McCulloch, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon about half-past 2 o'clock. She left Suez on the 28th December and Aden on the 2nd instant. The following is

THE LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.

Capt. and Mrs. Millett, Dr. and Mrs. Gibbon, Lieut. Atkinson, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Mitchell, Mr. A. James, " L. Grahame, Mr. and Mrs. Wrigley and two children, Mrs. Young, Mr. J. Greaves, Mrs. Bagnell, Miss Peel, Mr. Lloyd, Miss Townsend, Lieut. E. W. Wash, Miss Dann, Mr. Campbell, Assist. Surgeon Griffin, Mrs. J. Aspinwall, Mr. D. Cumming, " J. Scott, " S. Scott, " J. W. Kinnell, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart and two children.

From Marseilles.

Lieut. and Mrs. Philipps, Mr. L. Griffin, " W. E. Cornwell, Mr. and Mrs. Lodge, Capt. W. Cadell, Mr. & Mrs. Pedder & infant, Mr. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Watson and two children, Major Glasspool, Miss Addison, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gavin and 2 children. Mr. J. Stewart, Major Lindsay, Capt. and Mrs. Crowther, Miss Mather. Mr. Grimm,

From Suez.

Mr. P. B. Cama, " C. P. Cama, Mr. Solon. Mrs. Fielman, [illegible] *From Aden.*

A Warrant Officer and wife.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*From the Home News, Dec.* 18.)

At the opening of the Italian Parliament, Victor Emmanuel delivered a speech, the significance of which cannot be overrated, in presence of the feeling of uneasiness which prevails throughout Europe. Speaking to twenty-five million Italians, the King was in a position to congratulate them upon the rapid consolidation of the various territories which found in Piedmont a common centre of political agitation. The growth of the new State, he observed, had received sympathy and encouragement from every civilized government; and the patient endurance of Venetia under a protracted foreign *regime* had materially contributed to the victories won by the country. Peace made with Austria would be soon followed up by substantial advantages affecting the commerce and the general polity of the two States. France, the King acknowledged, had discharged her duty to the latter by withdrawing her last soldier from Rome at the date appointed by the Convention. The King further said that he did not despair of coming to an agreement with the sovereign Pontiff; a hope which is largely sustained by the visit of Signor Tonello to the Eternal City, and his conciliatory reception by the Pope. The speech also leads us to think that the Italian Government is not fully satisfied with the present organization of the army, and that steps to improve its efficiency will be taken at once. It is pleasant to learn that the national finances are steadily recovering from the unwise manipulation to which successive administrations subjected them.

The telegraphic outline of Mr. Johnson's Message to Congress has been supplemented by a more complete digest of that remarkable document. We learn from this that the President deplores the obstacles which stand in the way of an adjustment of the differences between England and the United States, arising out of the claims based upon the depredations of the *Alabama*. He believes that until the obligations imposed upon the two countries by good faith and the observance of neutrality are reciprocated, there can be no solid or permanent amity between the respective governments. Having taken credit for the vigorous action of the Executive with regard to the Fenian raid on Canada, Mr. Johnson indirectly attempts to paliate the conduct of the filibusters by an incomprehensible allusion to the political grievances of Ireland. The entire movement, he argues, was strictly political in motive and conduct; and he hints that a revision of the neutrality laws is possible, whilst he maintains that as long as these laws remain on the statute book, it will be necessary to execute them. The Washington Cabinet is disposed to believe that as soon as the expeditionary troops shall have been withdrawn from Mexico, France will assume an attitude of complete neutrality; and Mr. Johnson does not hesitate to avow that American influence will be exercised for the restoration in that country of a Republican form of government. The Message closes with a reference of the policy of reconstruction, and with the assertion that every consideration of national interest imperatively demands the admission to Congress of loyal representatives of the Southern States.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has been warned in firm but respectful language by the Lower or Democratic House of the Hungarian Diet that the time for inaction has passed away, and that if he desires to secure the crown a powerful ally in the hour of need, it behoves him to grant the reforms upon which the Hungarians insist. Ever since '48 the Hungarian Constitution has been suspended, and the constitutional liberties of the country, presumed to have been forfeited by the rising of that time (which went close upon the line of a revolution), have been jealously withheld by the Sovereign. These liberties are now demanded in words whose very moderation expresses the earnestness of the men who employ them. Deak and the great party which follows his lead in the Diet have displayed throughout the tiresome negotiations that have borne fruit in the rescript and in the national answer, a rare power of self-control, and the exercise of a rare prudence. The complications surrounding the Hungarian question are intensified by the presence of two factions in the National Diet. Deak has a critical game in hand; but his embarrassments are fully counterpoised by the embarrassment of his Sovereign. One cannot advance half way on the road to reconciliation without offending an influential section of his compatriots; and Francis Joseph cannot grant a concession to the Magyars without arousing the hostile jealousy of the Germans.

King John of Saxony is a fortunate exception to the cluster of sovereigns who have been deposed by virtue of the unparalleled progress of Prussia. Having taken the side of Austria in the late war, his best friends could predict for him no other fate than that which awaited the head of the House of Hanover. For some days after Austria relaxed her grip upon Venetia, and sued for an ignominious peace at Berlin, the Saxon army remained in the field, and kept up the show of an heroic but useless resistance. The King, meanwhile, was besieged by his warmest partizans to accept the terms offered by the conqueror; but he persisted in holding out to the latest possible moment. Why Prussia spared his throne whilst she overturned that of Hanover and stamped out the constitutional life of the Frankfort Republic, is one of those mysteries of which Count Bismarck and his royal master jealously keep the key. It is suggested that one cardinal motive of Prussian leniency was an apprehension that the State, with its new aggregations, would prove unmanageable under a single government, and that a sincere ally was to be preferred to a turbulent and disaffected annexation. At any rate, the King of Saxony has had rare good luck, and it seems that he understands how to appreciate it. He is at present on a visit at Berlin. The object of his journey, we are assured, is to put an end to the recollections of the past, and to cement a permanent friendship with the monarch whose iron hand has dealt so lightly with himself and his dynasty. This submission of her closest ally threatens to complete the humiliation of Austria.

We are glad to be able to state that the panic raised by Fenianism amongst the well disposed classes in Ireland is rapidly and quietly diminishing. Thanks to the exertions of the authorities the vague fear that any moment might witness a convulsion unprecedented in the history of the country, has given way to a sense of unobtrusive but stable confidence in the ability of the Government to provide for the general safety. Within the past week the police made several important captures. Their discoveries leave no doubt that the conspiracy was well organised, and that its ramifications are as intricate as they are numerous. A significant token of the effect of the late seizures on the conspirators, is the haste with which the American sympathizers of Mr. James Stephens and his partizans are quitting the country. Every steamer that leaves Queenstown conveys a batch of these mischief-makers to New York, and as the Government wishes to carry out the work of tranquilizing the country in as temperate a manner as is possible, no impediment is thrown in the way of the fugitives. The Head Centre has not yet put in a visible appearance on the scene; but it is rumoured that he hopes to reach England by way of the Channel Islands. The loyal population of Ireland are giving daily proofs of the sincerity of their attachment to the Throne and the Constitution. It is asserted that as soon as affairs are reduced to their normal condition Her Majesty will honour the Irish capital with a prolonged visit.

Christmas is close upon us, and the indications of the approaching season are abundant on every side. The Queen has left Windsor to pass the holiday at Osborne, where Prince and Princess Christian will be her guests during the festive season. We are happy to announce that the Prince of Wales who was slightly indisposed is recovering from the effects of his illness.

Three fatal explosions in mines give a melancholy interest to the record of the past week. At Bolton, at Barnsley, and at Tunstall, the treacherous gases with which it would seem scientific ingenuity is unable to successfully cope asserted their power, and piled their respective scores of victims with blackened and mutilated corpses. The explosion which stands apart from the rest, on account of its suddenness and destructiveness, occurred at Barnsley, where upwards of three hundred persons perished. After the first shocks and reports had subsided, a number of gallant fellows volunteered to descend to the aid of the miners who it was known were confined in the colliery. Shortly after their disappearance down the mouth of the pit fresh disturbances took place, and several additional lives were lost. At the last moment the colliery was on fire, and as all efforts to extinguish the flames by closing up the shafts with earth proved abortive, it was resolved to flood it. Public charity has responded with a heartiness and a liberality which, it is hoped, will alleviate some of the saddest consequences of this triple catastrophe. An inquiry is, of course, inevitable; and the awful lesson now brought home to us will not be without a practical value, if it teach us how to guard against the recurrence of similar disasters.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.—LOSS OF MORE THAN FOUR HUNDRED LIVES.

(*From the Overland Mail, Dec.* 18.)

THE BARNSLEY EXPLOSIONS.

Although the annals of colliery disasters contain many terrible chapters, we have never had to chronicle a story so sad as that which we have this week to relate. About one o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Dec. 12, the inhabitants of Hoyle Mill, a hamlet about a mile and a half distant from Barnsley, were startled by a loud explosion, which shook the ground around. A dense body of smoke was seen issuing from one of the shafts of the Oaks Colliery, and a rush was at once made to the place. The explosion occupied within little more than half an hour from the time when the men who were below would have ceased work for the day; and wives, and mothers, and sisters hurried immediately to the pit to ascertain the result of the calamity which they were too well aware had occurred. In the course of a few minutes the pit bank was covered with a large crowd, the greater part of which was composed of women and children in a state of distraction, crying wildly. A large body of the county police were promptly on the ground, and they had the greatest difficulty in keeping the road clear, the works being thronged by a crowd of not less than two or three thousand persons. The mine is worked by two down-cast and one up-cast shafts, the latter being situated about 200 yards from the former. By the force of the explosion, the rope of No. 1 shaft was broken and the cage blown off, all communication with the mine being thereby destroyed, so far as that shaft was concerned. In a short time, however, a number of men were enabled to descend No. 2 shaft, taking with them a quantity of shooting to use in diverting the foul air into the ventilating shaft. At the bottom of the shaft nineteen men, seriously injured, but still living, were discovered, and at once sent up to the surface, where they were attended to by the medical men who were by this time on the spot, and afterwards taken away in carts and other conveyances to their homes. The appearance of the poor fellows first brought up was lamentable in the extreme; they were in many instances so frightfully burnt and singed as to be almost unrecognisable.

The searching party continued their arduous, and as it afterwards proved, dangerous labours all through the afternoon and night; but after the first lot of men whom we have mentioned, who were recovered near to the bottom of the shaft, no more living bodies were discovered. The spectacle presented in the workings showed how fearful the force of the catastrophe had been. The bratticing and stoppings had been blown down in all directions, and the ventilation of the pit completely destroyed, leaving very little room for hope that any of the unfortunate men who were in the farther parts of the workings could by any possibility be found alive. The stables in which were about eighteen horses and ponies, had been burned down, and all the animals killed. The tramways were violently torn up and twisted, and the sides of the workings were here and there broken down, the entrances to the workings being quite blocked up by masses of coal which had fallen. The men continued to work during the night in relays, and as the bodies of the sufferers were from time to time brought up to the banks the excitement of the spectators, who in large crowds swarmed round the pit mouth, was painful to witness. At an early hour in the evening all hope of recovering alive those who remained in the farther workings was given up, the opinion of the mining engineers being that they could not possibly have survived the after-damp. And so it proved; for after five o'clock no more bodies were brought out alive. The corpses, as they were brought up, were decently covered over and removed to the carpenter's shop, which, from serving the purposes of a temporary hospital in the afternoon was now turned into a charnel-house. Here, too, the manufacture of rough deal coffins was carried on as rapidly as possible, and other necessary preparations made. Up to midnight on Wednesday about fifty bodies were recovered. Large numbers of men from the neighbouring collieries flocked to the spot on learning of the accident, and rendered efficient help throughout the night in searching for the dead. By eight o'clock on Thursday morning the number of bodies recovered was eighty-three.

The greater number of the unfortunate victims of the explosion lived at the village of Hoyle Mill, and a large proportion of them were inhabitants of the adjoining villages of Ardsley and Monk Bretton. In the former place there is scarcely a house where the family has not suffered the bereavement of one or more of its members; in many cases a father, a son, or a husband has been cut off, on whom a helpless family was dependent. Individual cases of peculiar sadness are reported. One young man has perished whose wife was confined of her first child on the day before the explosion, and with him two brothers have also been prematurely cut off. In many cases whole families have been swept away; and the drawn blinds and deserted streets of the colliery hamlets testify to the universality of the morning which the catastrophe has occasioned. It was impossible during Wednesday night to pass along any of the roads leading to the pit without encountering carts surrounded by weeping women and children carrying the dead to their homes; and throughout the night the excitement in the town of Barnsley and the neighbourhood was of the most intense and painful description.

On Thursday morning the work of bringing up the dead was still carried on, and again the roads in the vicinity of the pit began to be crowded with people, mostly from the neighbouring collieries. The quantity of foul air in the pit had rendered the task of the exploring party during the night one of almost incalculable danger, but so long as they were able to continue underground they went on diligently with their search, and only gave place to the fresh relays of men that were sent down. About eight o'clock on Thursday morning, however, while a large party of men were below, the condition of the pit became so increasingly dangerous, that sixteen of the searchers desisted from their work, and came up to the bank. The men who were waiting to descend did no hesitate to express themselves in strong terms upon what they considered the cowardice of these men, and seven of them went down to take their places. They were lowered slowly and cautiously, signalling repeatedly to those at the top, as they found they were able to proceed; and at last they heard a voice which they found to come from one of the explorers who descended the mine on Thursday to bring up the dead bodies or rescue the survivors from the first explosion. His name is Samuel Brown, of Barnsley. He was at once placed in the cage, and the signal for drawing up was given. As the three occupants of the cage neared the bank all eyes were directed to the poor fellow whose life had thus been almost miraculously preserved. He was conveyed to a fire, and restoratives were given. From the first, however, he was perfectly conscious, and spoke with distinctness. He states that when the first explosion took place during the search for which he had volunteered he was caught by the after-blast, and became unconscious for some time. Afterwards he revived, and wandered about the north incline, falling over mangled corpses in the road, and found his way to the pit mouth, where he pulled the signal bell. He thinks there was no other living being in the pit, for after his consciousness returned he never heard any voices or moaning, or any other indication of life. The recovered man's statement caused great excitement, and the people protested against the pit being closed. On Saturday, however, three several explosions took place, and the authorities determined at once to stop up the cupola shaft of the pit. By this means the greater part of the current of air into the pit has been cut off.

The inquest on the bodies was formally opened on Friday, by Mr. T. Taylor, coroner, at the house of the Lamb Inn, Hoyle-mill. After the bodies had been viewed and identified, Mr. Charles Morton, Government inspector, told the coronor and jury that a meeting of the most eminent mining engineers in the kingdom had been held that day. He concurred in their unanimous opinion that the workings were probably on fire, and it was not at all likely that any one in the mine was alive. He was of opinion that a three days' interval should take place before any further descent was attempted. As he recommended that the inquest should be adjourned, it was adjourned accordingly to Thursday, December 20. On Saturday and Sunday, a number of the corpses were buried. On the latter day about twenty-eight corpses were buried in Ardsley churchyard, and twenty-two in the cemetery, where the Bishop of Ripon officiated. A great multitude of people from the neighbouring districts were present.

The Oak Colliery is the property of Mr. R. Micklethwaite, and is leased to Messrs. Firth Barber and Co. It has before been the scene of similar calamities, one of which, in 1847, destroyed the lives of seventy-three persons. It is about 280 yards deep, and has been worked a great number of years, all improvements with regard to ventilation having been introduced, and the working of the mine being under the management of Mr. Dymond, one of the partners, who is a practical mining engineer. The workings extend over a large area, some of them being a distance of three miles from the bottom of the shaft. Between 340 and 350 men and boys, including labourers, were employed in the mine; and, as Wednesday was what is termed the making-up day, when the pitmen make up their week's work, nearly all those employed went down the shaft on Wednesday morning. The near approach of Christmas seems also to have been an additional inducement for the men to be more than usually regular at their posts, in order that the amount of their earnings might be enable them to make, as colliers usually do in this district, profuse preparations for their Christmas cheer.

Many affecting stories are told by the men who were employed as searchers. In one case they came upon between twenty and thirty dead men who were locked in each other's arms. From their attitudes it was evident that others had been struck lifeless while bidding a last farewell to each other. Some there were, too, and happily not a few, who it was easy to imagine, in the midst of their terror, had been able to realize the Christian's hope, and had not forgotten, in this overwhelming extremity, to appeal for mercy where it only awaited them. The bent but rigid knees, the uplifted but stiffened hands of such as these betokened surely enough that their last act was one of prayer.

The heroism disclosed in the reports of the second explosion on Thursday has never been surpassed in the history of human self-sacrifice or self devotion. Mr. Jeffcock, the engineer, for example, was repeatedly urged to make good his escape, but he would not desert his companions, and took his chance with the rest, the result being that immediately after the cage into which he might have entered had reached the pit's mouth, he and many other brave men perished in the last explosion.

The cause of the terrible accident will probably never be known. Like all other collieries in the Yorkshire district, the pit was worked with safety-lamps, the invention of George Stephenson being the one used at this particular mine. For some days previous to the accident, it is stated, uneasiness existed among the men in consequence of the unusually high temperature of certain parts of the pit; but it has not been ascertained that there was any remarkable degree of foulness in the air before the explosion.

The latest official return of the missing is as follows:—On Wednesday 330 men and boys went into the mine; on Thursday twenty-five explorers were lost; making a total loss of 358. Eighty six on Thursday morning had been brought out of the pit, of whom eighteen were alive: six of these died during Thursday night and Friday morning, and the rest are in a precarious condition. The Miners' Union reports there are 160 widows and 330 orphans of members who have been killed, and the usual allowances at death will cause a drain of 3,000*l.* upon the society's funds. The Union have resolved for some time to come to allow each widow 5*s.* a week, and 1*s.* weekly for each child.

THE HANLEY EXPLOSION.

Close upon the heels of this awful catastrophe another pit explosion, accompanied with great loss of life, occurred on Thursday, Dec. 13 shortly before noon at the North Stafford Coal Company's colliery, Talk-o'-the-Hill, Hanley, about four miles from Tunstall, in Staffordshire. This explosion, though not so calamitous as the Barnsley catastrophe, is the most serious that has yet occurred in the North Staffordshire coal-field. The company working the mine was formed under the Joint-stock Companies Act, and began operations about ten years since, but has only lately succeeded in reaching a seam of coal which has paid profitably for working. An immense sum of money has been expended on the mine, and the company recently found a fine 8 ft. seam of Bambury coal, a seam highly charged with gas, at all times dangerous to work. By the great care used the mine has hitherto been worked with safety, and how the present accident originated is unknown. At the time about 150 men and boys were working at the 8 ft. seam, about 300 yards deep, and 50 were at work in the 7 ft. seam, some 60 yards higher up. The latter were apprized of the explosion in the 8 ft workings by the sound of the rushing gas, which came towards them making for the shaft like a noise of thunder. Knowing too well the meaning of the sound, these men at once hurried to the lower shafts and were drawn up in safety, but the "hooker-on," who placed them in the "cage" to ascend, having to wait to the last, was struck by the gas, forced upon a wall, and blown to pieces. Of the 150 men in the lower workings only thirteen were brought alive to the surface, and one or two of them died shortly afterwards. All the rest perished. The explosion produced a shock like that of an earthquake, and [illegible] volumes of smoke rushed up from the pit [illegible] filled the air, so that nothing could be seen [illegible] oke for hundreds of yards. The most pr[illegible]nd energetic measures were taken by [illegible] managers of the mine to rescue the u[illegible]ate fellows below

…ers, or so, and then she went on her …ourney. About five minutes after that …saw that the vessel was sinking. …t time I saw no more of the …e confusion was very great. …observe the Captain undress himself. …e Captain was slightly intoxicated, …much so as to be incapable of doing …e made no direct course towards …shore from what I saw. We up…steering in the part of the stream …m she lay. I believe I mentioned …Dudley my opinion as to the state of …at was when she was being …ards Neemuk Mehul Ghaut. I saw …board with a soiah hat on, who ap…s some authority on board. The …s seem properly trimmed, and this …ployed some passengers to pass over to …side to trim the boat. When the vessel …saw some persons take to the water and …ssistance that was near. Did not observe …when the main deck was covered with water …only saw that her head was lower than …My impression was that the vessel …down head foremost, and I thought that …t extreme danger. I did not know …in shallow water. In my opinion I …a reasonable fear on the part of the …s that made them take to the water. …ngles were under water as I stood on …deck. I took off my coat and waistcoat, …the direction of a steamer at anchor. …the house of the native boats and got …ed some more dangerous to get …the large native boats. I came along side, than I …ught the current was so great. The …was a whitish colour.

I did not hear Captain Taylor …any orders that appeared to me to be con…dictory orders.

Lieut. Gordon Cavaugh.—I am a Major on …Staff Corps. I was on board the *Calcutta* on …st of January when she left the Hooghly. …e Captain came under my observa…I did not consider him to …under the influence of liquor. I did not form …n whether he was fit to command …

…eral appearance gave me the impres…he was in liquor. He could not walk …and from the way he was joking with …certainly considered that he was …ence of liquor.

Mr. Woodroffe.—I am Transport …on the East Indian Irrigation …On the 1st January I was on board …ge proceeding up the river. I saw …ching up behind, about four points …stern. I had passed the *Satellite* wreck …000 yards. There was about 150 yards …e *Ogle* and the buoy when we passed…5 fathoms water, and had the lead …observed the steamer *Calcutta* shearing …ards and immediately slew …put the helm a port and turned round. …I heard the crash of the steamer strik…, and knowing that wrecks were there …what would be the consequence, and …ost would have a hole knocked in her …then heard shrieks, and instead of …r assistance, I ran over to the line of …and gave the alarm I had a …party on board my own steamer, …m them on board some cargo boats …ded to the assistance of the *Calcutta* on …under the stern of the Calcutta, I …up one man and two women, all East …ndians. They were in the water. I went up …ide the stern of the *Calcutta* and commenced …ing the passengers out. There were several …alongside then. In my opinion, the dan…had apprehended from would be so immi…as to cause the loss of life, and they …and therefore take to the water as a means of …ty or from fear. I did not think there was …ger, as I knew that there was only about …feet depth of water at the time. I cannot …any reason for the Captain taking his …ion that position. I never go there with …ut although, she only draws three feet …ter. In my opinion when I saw her over to the …ard side was that the steamer had given …m a broad berth. If the lead had been …ng, they would have known where she …. It was to the interest of the Commander to …e course somewhat on the Howrah side, to …ble him to turn round and go alongside the …railway jetty on the Calcutta side, but he might …safely do that and be 150 or 200 yards East of …the buoy. I did not see Captain Taylor on board …from first to last. I was only on board for about …minutes, taking the passengers into my …steamer. I know Captain Taylor. If the steamer …as got a proper course, I would have been a …ong sheer to take her into the position …was. No other idea came into my head but …t it was the seaworthy fault. I have known …Captain Taylor for some time, and he has …good experience on the river. Definitely …part of the Captain would be a sufficient …ason for the vessel to be taken into the …ition she was; that is, of course, assuming that …the Captain was intoxicated. There is not much …ility of a vessel being steered wrongly by a sea…man, or other person, if the Captain is attending …to duly properly. The buoy would be clearly …n when it go right under the vessel's bows. …was about 200 yards ahead of her.

Mr. Woodroffe.—I have known Captain Tay…for about four years. I don't know anything …his habits. I only know him to be the …ain of the *Calcutta*. He has a peculiar …ance and person, and aware of the…arity, …suppose that any one would …ine…ge the…ence of liquor. There is a…ween Chan…1858 to 1866 for a vessel at these tides. I …suppose that the *Calcutta* draws about …three feet when empty, but from…number of …people on board, I should think she was drawing from six to seven feet. The wreck of the *Satellite* …is seven feet water, and the buoy about a foot or …two more. She has been out of her proper course …that is too close over to the Seepoys sands for …about half an hour. Captain Taylor ought to have …known there was danger. Could not observe …whether the *Calcutta's* course was altered after …striking the vessel. I was altering the course of my …own vessel, and did not notice whether the other …vessel altered hers. The Calcutta now is lying …about 50 yards from the buoy. There was a long …space on the buoy. I think that laughing, joking, …and singing would be very improper on the part …of a Commander, if indulged in, and specially at …night in such a river as this. Such would not be …the ordinary conduct of a Captain.

Thomas Morris Filbert, stated.—I am first …assistant in the Master Attendant. I am well …acquainted with the navigation of the river at this …port.

I have seen the position of the wreck of …the *Calcutta* steam ferry boat. She is now out …of the channel by at least 100 yards, and proba…bly 200 yards. If she was following the course …indicated by her present position it would most …certainly be an improper course and dangerous, …inasmuch as I have heard that she went right over …a buoy placed there to indicate danger. Nothing …that I am aware of could have brought her there …unless she had been deliberately steered there. I …know Captain Taylor by sight and have spoken …to him. I came up from the Gardens almost the …same time as the *Calcutta*, and the only reason …I can assign for the vessel being in such a posi…tion was carelessness of the officer in charge. …The buoy was a good large one, painted white, …and had a long spire on it. It was certainly an …improper course for half a mile before reaching …the buoy. Her having to turn round to make the …Calcutta Jetty would be no excuse for going out …of the channel. Intoxication on the part of the …Commander would account for the vessel being …in that position. I did not see the *Calcutta* after …she left Neemuk Mehal Ghaut. I was in my own …launch. I saw Captain Taylor about 1 o'clock …on that day. I did not speak to him. He was …called up to receive a cup that he had won …in steering a boat and he appeared to be per…fectly sober. He was laughing and perhaps …a little excited from having won a prize, but …nothing more.

Robert Rust stated.—I am a Master Pilot. On the 1st January I came to Calcutta from the Botanical Gardens in the steam ferry boat *Calcutta*, in charge of the prisoner. He was pointed out to me as the Captain, and I spoke to him before the steamer left the Garden Ghaut. I asked him where he was going to, and he said he was going first to Neemuk Mehal Ghaut, next to the Armenian Ghaut, and over to Howrah. He seemed to know perfectly well what he was about, and where he was going. He took the steamer very well up to Neemuk Mehal Ghaut, steamer very well up to, and went on the lower deck. And I left the bridge. I heard some persons remark that the Captain I did hear some persons remark that the Captain was intoxicated, but I did not think so. It is impossible for me to say whether he was under the influence of liquor. The Commander of a steamer carrying passengers like the *Calcutta*, of course ought not to be under the influence of liquor, or excited by liquor. I understand the navigation of the Port. After leaving Neemuk Mehal Ghaut, the *Calcutta* was crossed over to the other side and passed to Westward of the ships and kept a parallel course with them. We were not out of the channel for a vessel of the draught of the *Calcutta*. We went on till we struck the buoy. I am of opinion that there was lots of water there. The forepart of the steamer went down in about eleven feet of water. The stern part did not strike at all.

To Mr. Woodroffe.—I have been ten years in the Pilot service, and have been a Master Pilot for six months, during that time I have been engaged in the navigation of the river. From such opportunities as I have had of seeing him, I do not think he was at all intoxicated. He took the vessel very well up to Neemuk Mehal Ghaut, and I did not see anything of him after that. I know the buoy that the *Calcutta* ran upon to be the *Satellite* wreck buoy.

Several other witnesses were examined and the inquiry was then adjourned till the day after to-morrow (Saturday) at 10-30 A. M.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £735,000. Revenue exceeds £365,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

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HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

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SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.

Solicitors—Messrs. CLEVELAND & PEILE.

Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the Home and Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Pensioned and Contributory Corps excepted). Policies may, at the option of the Assured, be made payable in London at the rate of exchange sterling per Company's Rupee.

…AL NOTICE.

…s charged by this Company will be …ot be generally lower than those …With Profits" rates are very …d in some cases amount to *little …more than* the …what is charged, so that Assurers …upon that se… …vantage [illegible] …of further benefits derived from …Profits.

EXAMPLE.

The follo… …are required at the …Sloane] agre… …e of Rs. 1,000 for the whole …term of life s… …e rates for the non-participat… …cent. lower :—

Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	14	8	3	2	7
30	21	0	5	3	14
40	28	0	6	5	4
50	35	0	8	6	11
60	42	0	9	8	9
70	49	0	11	7	6
80	56	0	12	6	3

THE SHOR… …recently been …materially redu… …show the …Annual Premium… …of Rs. 1,000 for the different…

Civi…			Milit…		
1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.
34	34	34	34	34	34
35	37	38	35	37	38
36	41	42	36	41	42
37	45	47	37	45	47
38	50	52	38	50	52
39	55	57	39	55	57
40	60	63	40	60	63
41	66	69	41	66	69
42	72	76	42	72	76
43	79	83	43	79	83
44	86	91	44	86	91
45	94	99	45	94	99
46	103	108	46	103	108
47	112	118	47	112	118
48	122	128	48	122	128
49	133	140	49	133	140
50	145	153	50	145	153
51	158	167	51	158	167
52	172	182	52	172	182
53	188	199	53	188	199
54	205	217	54	205	217
55	224	237	55	224	237
56	245	259	56	245	259
57	268	284	57	268	284
58	294	311	58	294	311
59	323	342	59	323	342
60	356	377	60	356	377

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Premiums are proportion…

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Reports, &c., apply to D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Secretary. Church Lane, Fort. March 1866.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES on the usual terms.

EWART, LATHAM & CO., Agents.

THE … MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

… SYDNEY.—INCORPO… NEW SOUTH WALES, … DEPARTMENT of the above Company … accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on … &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom … Colonies, Ports or Stations in India Ports or Mauritius.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August 1866.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—…rmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., …61.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 3,237,000, OF WHICH …TY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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J. Macfarlane, Esq. | H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee.	*Solicitors,*
r. J. W. Reynolds.	Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated Hom…ton's Indian Life Tables, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,015 assuring … … … £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was … … £1,458,379

The total Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were … £823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Scale of Rates for the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate … … Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit. … 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium … … 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate … … Rs 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above… … … 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium Rs. … … 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than those to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the almost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e. without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the Sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of non-Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY AND COMPANY'S ESTATE.—CREDITORS on this ESTATE are requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by Vouchers, with the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., and DEBTORS to the ESTATE are requested to PAY the AMOUNT of their DEBTS forthwith.

THOMAS WILSON,
J. H. ASPINWALL,
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY,
Trustees to the Estate.

Bombay, 31st October 1866.

REAL HAVANNAH CHEROOTS of First Class quality in Boxes of 100 or 500 each.

Londres.	*Londres.*
Claro, Colorado,	Claro, Colorado,
Colorado Claro,	Colorado Claro,
Colorado Maduro,	Colorado Maduro,
Maduro.	*Maduro.*

OPERAS Claro, Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro.

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

Cambridge Medium	Rifle Medium
Cannon do.	Stramboli do.
Opera Milli	Voronzeff do.
Long Opera… o.	Zeigend do. and sa…

A small consign… …ent of First Class Turkish Tobacco.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
Fort, Byculla and Poona.

NOTICES.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER. —It is proposed that the present and former Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge shall dine together in Bombay about the middle of February next. Gentlemen in the Mofussil or in Bombay wishing to be present are requested to send in their Names and Colleges to the undersigned, Hon. Secretaries.

T. C. HAVILLAR, Esq., Malabar Hill.
C. WAITE RUSSELL, Esq., 3 Church Lane, Fort.

9th January 1867.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS, FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship-work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

MUNICIPAL LICENSE TAX ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES, AND CALLINGS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the last Licenses granted during the current year expire on the 31st instant, and that all persons desirous of continuing to exercise their Profession, Trades, or Calling must take out a new License for the year 1867.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

EXCHANGES.—A CAPTAIN in a LINE REGIMENT, which will return to England in 1868, wishes to EXCHANGE into the STAFF CORPS, or into a LINE REGIMENT stately from England. Applicants should apply to "I. V.," *Bombay Gazette*, Office, Bombay

JOHN MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN, beg to inform their Customers, that, in addition to their PRESERVED PROVISIONS, they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture, Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOLL & Co. have always in stock a large and varied assorted of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Gaiters, &c.

All orders promptly executed.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

SARSAPARILLA.—TREACHER AND Co. (LIMITED) beg to intimate the arrival of a consignment, direct, of Alkiline compound of Sarsaparilla by Wake,—an invaluable compound for general Debility, Indigestion, Scrofulous Affections, Chronic Rheumatism, &c. &c.—Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

CHINA AND ASSAM TEAS OF THE SEASON.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have received by the China Steamer their usual selection of finest TEAS, shipped by Messrs. JARDINE MATHSON & Co., and chosen by them for strength, delicacy of flavour, aroma, fulness, &c.

CHINA TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

Black Teas.	*Mixed Teas.*
Finest Pouchong.	Pouchong and Pekoe.
Souchong.	Souchong and Pekoe.
Flavouring Teas.	Do. do. with
Orange and Flowery Pekoes.	Hyson (Green.)

Hyson (Green)—separately smoked.

In Packets of 1 lb. each and Boxes of 7 lbs. at Rs. 3 per lb.

ASSAM TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply from the Teelwaree Estate.

Fine Souchong and Green Teelwaree mixture.

do. Black.

The Assam Teas are in Packets of 2 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes. Suitable for Messes, Clubs, &c. at Rs. 3 per lb.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co.:—

"It is no small defect in this Compilation (speaking of 'The Pharmacopœia') that we have no purgative mass in what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as a pills of mild purgative and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made Pill in the kingdom: a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects duly controlled by the aforesaid aromatic ferment. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

BOMBAY	TREACHER & Co.
MADRAS	OAKES & Co.
KURRACHEE	BUDGETT & HUGHES.
POONA	TREACHER & Co.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—MR. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilful workman, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.

MR. NEUBERG has also entered into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

RAFFLE.—MR. J NEUBERG purposes RAFFLING the MAGNIFICENT ORGAN lately imported by him. It was built by special order for the projected Bombay Exhibition, and is a perfect triumph of Mechanical Art, being both self-acting and also capable of being played by hand. It is encased in solid Walnut wood, enriched with bas-reliefs and paintings on silk. This exquisite Instrument is furnished with Cylinders, playing 10 Entire Pieces of operatic and orchestral, and ten Indian, Airs: and these may be indefinitely multiplied, MR. NEUBERG having on his Establishment a skilful Organ-builder. The Organ is valued at Rs. 7,500. The Raffle will consist of 150 Numbers. A payment of Rs. 50 in advance will be charged for each Number.

Due notice of the day and hour for the Raffle will be given in the Daily Journals, and by Private Circular. Applications for the Numbers should be made to the undersigned without delay. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable as

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, viz.—Ladies' Work Boxes, Pocket Books, Writing Cases, Money Purses, Glove Boxes, Ornamental Jewel Cases, Leather Bags, &c.

BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.

PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.

FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.

WILLOW BASKETS.—A large collection.

TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c.

MR. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—*Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned:*—

	Quarts.	Pints.	
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry, per dozen	Rs. 44	Rs. 24	10 per cent. Cash in official cases. Monthly settlements per credit.
F. Geisler & Co.'s, per dozen	,, 44	,, 24	
A. de Paul's, per dozen	,, 40	,, 21	

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., MESS, COMMISSION, & GENERAL AGENTS, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandize, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied. These consist of

WINES.

Jules Mumm's Finest-Dry-Champagne, Pints and Quarts.
Do. do. Imperial do. do. do.
Hock (Finest Stein)
Henkell's Sparkling Moselle.
Cunliffe Dobson & Co.'s Sherry (very fine.)
Tozar's celebrated Mess do. (highly recommended.)
Dinner Sherry, Black Seal.
Do. do. Green do.
Graham's Port.
Crabbie's Ginger Wine,
Do. Medoc.

SPIRITS.

Jules Robin's Cognac.
Hennessy's do.
Martell's do.
Pinet Castillion's do.
Denis Mounie's do.
Imperial Brandy and other Brands.
Royal Highland Whiskey.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swain, Board & Co.'s do.
Geneva Gin.
Curaçoa and Liqueurs of all kinds.

BEERS, &c.

Bass' Pale Ale in Quarts and Pints.
Alsopp's do. do. do.
Tennant's do. do. do.
Do. Porter do. do.
Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores of all kinds as reasonable prices.
Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.
Ox Tongues and Bath Chaps.
Manilla, Trichinopoly, Pondicherry, and Burmah Cheroots of superior quality.
Bird's-eye, Cavendish, Cut Cavendish, Latakia, Virginia, Shag, and Turkey Tobaccos.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Stationery, Children's and other Books.
Rats, Caps and Helmets.
Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas, and Parasols.
Saddlery, Trunks, Boots, and Leather Goods generally.
Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks.
Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c.
India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces &c.
Bagatelle Boards, Rackets Bats, &c.
Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally.
Combs, Hair and other Brushes, and Toilette Requisites.
Easy Chairs, Couches, &c.
Despatch Boxes, Desks, and Bill Cases.
Zephyrions or Bennett's Self-acting Punkahs.
Cuckoo Clocks, Musical Ditto, &c., &c.
A choice collection of Brooches, Bracelets, Earings, Suites, Lockets, &c.
Plated Tea and Coffee Sets.

B. F. & Co. also wish to notify that they are prepared to execute the purchase or sale of Furniture and Stores of all kinds on Commission, and that they have constantly on view at their Rooms a variety of Household Furniture, &c.

B. F. & Co. further purpose establishing shortly a periodical Auction at the above premises, when they will dispose of all articles entrusted to them for that purpose on the usual rate of Commission.

Byculla, 6th Dec. 1866.

NOTICES.

TO PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received the following:—

Sarony's Patent Focusing Apparatus, or Universal Rest, with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios in London and elsewhere. It is found to be a most valuable auxiliary to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent—one of the lightest and most portable Tents hitherto introduced for out-door work.

Bombay Gazette Office. PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA.

5th January 1867.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered with superfine Cloth.

Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.

Thurston's best Cues and Tips.

Pool, Billiard, and Bagatelle Balls.

Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.

Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.

Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.

French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.

Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We say in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in 1, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)

276, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and 4 pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS,	Rehenauer Benecke—		
	St. Estephe	at Rs	12 per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien.....	,,	15 ,,
Do.	Do. Pauillac	,,	18 ,,
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	,,	25 ,,
Brandy, Aaf de Luze—Gold Ring		,,	18 ,,
Champagne, Lelegard.....		,,	25 ,,

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Currajee Furdunjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

ALLSOPPS' BEER in Quarts, bottled by Friend, on sale at Rs. 5 per dozen. A reduction will be made for any quantity above 100 dozen.—Apply to ALLSOPP & Co., The London, Asiatic, & American Company (Limited).

Dealers and Consumers generally are hereby warned against purchasing from other parties, as Messrs. Allsopps' Labels have recently been fraudulently imitated.

13th October 1866.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 6
	Do.	,, 8
	Chateau Beltasse	,, 20
CHAMPAGNE	Moet & Chandon's Sillery—quality superieure	29
	Roederer Cheurie Blanche	38
	Vieux Pale	18
COGNAC	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

TOD HEATLY & Co.'s SPARKLING HOCK, 1st QUALITY.—A few dozen on Sale at Rs. 30 per dozen *Cash*, (instead of Rs. 36), to close a shipment. Quality guaranteed. Apply to the Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED). Bombay, 8th January 1867.

TENNANT'S BEER, CAPSULED.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just landed a shipment direct from Tennant's Brewery, which is considered too ripe to forward to their up-country constituents and therefore to make a speedy sale offer it at Qts. Rs. 5-8 per dozen, Pts. Rs. 3-8 per dozen, for cash only, or not to those who pay Monthly Accounts.

FOR SALE—

London Club Sherry	Rs. 24	per dozen.
St. Emilion Claret.....	,, 17	do.
Monton d'Armaillhacy Claret.....	,, 24	do.
Chateaux d'Issau, do., very choice, 1858 vintage	,, 45	do.

Apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY	at Rs.	18	per doz.
CLARET, St. Estephe	,,	12	,,

Discount allowed for a quantity.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ltd.)
Elphinstone Circle, 6th September 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbeck Fils)	...	Rs.	16 per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	...	,,	15 ,,
Do. Do.	...	,,	13 ,,
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal		,,	38 ,,
PORT (Cordonell's)	...	,,	32 ,,
SHERRY do.	...	,,	32 ,,
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyl & Co.) 1 Doz. cases	...	,,	30 ,,

Just received ex *Nelson*, Ruinart Pere and file celebrated Champagne (GREEN SEAL) ,, 42 per doz.
Claret Debruckli's St. Estephe ..... ,, 12 ,,
20th Sept. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and C